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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE AND London Review,

Containing

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature HISTORY Politics

Arts. *Manners & Amusements of the* Age.

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

BY THE

Philological Society of London

VOL. 50

From Julij to Decr

1806

LONDON

Printed for the Proprietors.

Published by James Asperne, succeſsor to the late Mr Sewell at the *Bible, Crown, & Constitution, Cornhill*

1806

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

THE

European Magazine,

For JULY 1806.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant Frontispiece, representing Captain JAMES MONTAGU's MONUMENT, in Westminster Abbey. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of the late Mr. JOHN SEWELL.]

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London:

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No 21, Sherborne Lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No 3, Sherborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of "*Eſſays, Hiſtorical, Literary, and Moral,*" is requeſted to favour us with his addreſs, that a copy of our Magazine may be ſent to him monthly, as ſome acknowledgment of his favours.

W. A. need not doubt that his communications will be at all times acceptable.

We are obliged to *J. A. K.*, of Newcaſtle, for his polite offer; but are under the neceſſity of declining it; the department alluded to being fully pre-occupied.

The verſes beginning "*The meadows now clad in their winter array*" are equally unſeaſonable and unpoetical.

R. is unavoidably deferred for want of room; as alſo are ſeveral poetical articles.

Expoſitus in our next; as alſo *Leiſure Amuſements*, No. XXVII.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from July 12 to July 19.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	83	6	43	2	36	7	35	5	47	0
Surry	87	4	40	0	37	6	33	4	52	0
Hertford	76	2	41	0	36	0	27	4	38	6
Bedford	75	9	41	8	34	3	29	2	41	5
Huntingd.	73	3	00	0	32	9	26	0	39	5
Northam.	73	2	50	6	33	10	29	6	48	0
Rutland	78	0	00	0	38	0	28	0	43	0
Leiceſter	78	10	00	0	35	0	26	11	39	6
Nottingh.	86	4	55	0	38	6	28	8	46	0
Derby	90	11	00	0	00	0	31	2	48	4
Stafford	85	10	00	0	43	2	31	8	50	5
Salop	86	4	62	2	48	10	30	3	00	0
Hereford	88	4	51	2	38	10	29	2	41	3
Worceſt.	86	3	44	4	42	1	34	1	53	9
Warwick	92	9	00	0	45	0	34	8	54	5
Wilts	77	0	00	0	34	2	29	10	53	0
Berks	85	10	00	0	35	4	33	10	48	9
Oxford	78	1	00	0	35	9	31	3	45	6
Bucks	79	10	00	0	33	11	31	10	45	8

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	82	8	37	6	33	9	39	6	44	6
Kent	87	6	38	0	35	9	37	6	40	0
Suſſex	84	6	00	0	00	0	39	6	42	0
Suffolk	76	4	00	0	36	8	32	1	39	9
Cambrid.	73	1	40	10	00	0	21	1	39	3
Norfolk	73	3	43	0	32	8	26	11	36	3
Lincoln	79	7	49	6	33	6	25	8	41	8
York	76	4	50	8	32	11	26	5	42	8
Durham	79	7	00	0	00	0	29	8	00	0
Northum.	75	5	53	0	32	5	30	9	00	0
Cumberl.	74	10	55	5	47	9	33	2	00	0
Weſtmor.	83	8	64	0	49	2	35	4	48	10
Lancaſh.	83	4	00	0	42	9	29	0	49	8
Cheſhire	78	3	00	0	00	0	27	5	52	0
Glouceſt.	86	10	00	0	38	9	30	6	55	2
Somerſet.	86	4	00	0	00	0	25	7	46	0
Monmou.	97	4	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	8	00	0	33	3	26	11	00	0
Cornwall	86	1	00	0	35	2	26	5	00	0
Dorſet	78	6	00	0	00	0	36	9	00	0
Hants	76	8	00	0	36	0	33	10	49	0
WALES.										
N. Wales	83	0	00	0	42	8	22	4	00	0
S. Wales	90	8	00	0	38	10	20	0	00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, CORNHILL,

Mathematical Inſtrument Maker to his Majeſty,

At Nine o'Clock A. M.

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
June 27	29.74	62	N	Rain
28	30.10	60	N	Fair
29	30.08	62	SW	Ditto
30	30.00	63	S	Rain
July 1	30.01	61	NW	Fair
2	30.11	62	ENE	Ditto
3	30.06	62	N	Ditto
4	29.90	63	SE	Rain
5	29.91	62	E	Fair
6	29.70	63	NW	Rain
7	29.54	62	SW	Ditto
8	29.53	65	W	Fair
9	29.75	66	SW	Ditto
10	30.05	69	S	Ditto
11	29.86	72	S	Rain
12	29.92	66	WSW	Fair

1806	*Barom.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obſerv.*
July 13	29.75	65	SW	Fair
14	29.62	66	S	Rain
15	29.59	64	SW	Fair
16	29.60	66	S	Ditto
17	29.59	65	SSW	Ditto
18	29.65	66	S	Rain
19	29.68	61	NW	Ditto
20	29.70	64	SW	Fair
21	29.72	64	S	Ditto
22	29.70	60	W	Ditto
23	29.39	61	SW	Rain
24	29.51	60	E	Fair
25	29.50	63	NNE	Rain
26	29.50	60	W	Fair
27	29.50	61	NE	Ditto
28	29.49	60	E	Ditto

European Magazine.

Painted by Drummond. Engraved by Ridley & Hall.

Mr. John Sewell,
late Bookseller of Cornhill.

Published by Ja.s Asperne at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, 32. Cornhill, 31. July 1806.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JULY 1806.

JAMES ASPERNE, having purchaſed the entire property of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, begs leave to aſſure its Readers in particular, and the Public in general, that no efforts ſhall be wanting on his part to render it deſerving, not only of retaining its preſent honourable ſtation in the public favour, but of a ſtill more extended circulation. This, he is aware, cannot be effected by any ſudden or ſerious innovation on the PLAN upon which it has ſo long been conducted with general approbation: he ſhall, however, conſider it incumbent upon him to attempt to add to the variety, as well as utility, of its general contents; and to aid him in this endeavour, he earneſtly ſolicits the communications of ingenious perſons in every department of literature, ſcience, and art, to which the moſt reſpectful attention ſhall be paid.

The Editors of the *European Magazine* have, on a former occaſion, pointed out the contributions which they would prefer, and think it not improper to repeat them. They are Eſſays, Moral and Literary, and ſuch as illuſtrate dark Paſſages of Hiſtory; Biographical Anecdotes of Men of Eminence, either living or dead; Letters on Erudition and Criticiſm; original Letters of celebrated Perſons; and Accounts of new Inventions, or remarkable Characters. They therefore flatter themſelves, that ſuch as have any uſeful knowledge to communicate, or any hint that may improve the *Mind*, poliſh the *Manners*, refine the *Taſte*, or amend the *Heart*, will be as glad of ſuch an opportunity of communicating, as the *Editors* of the *European Magazine* will be always ready to convey it to the Public.

*** *As the Volume now printing is the* FIFTIETH, *and as complete Sets of the Work are ſcarce, it is intended to commence the Year* 1807 *with Vol.* I. *of a* NEW SERIES OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; *which will accommodate new Purchaſers, without the ſmalleſt prejudice or inconvenience to thoſe who have been Purchaſers from the commencement of the original publication.*

THE LATE MR. JOHN SEWELL.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE Proprietor avails himſelf of the very earlieſt opportunity afforded him, by his recent purchaſe of the property of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, to pay a due tribute of reſpect to the memory of a gentleman in whoſe concerns he for five-and-twenty years bore an active part *, and to whoſe buſineſs he had the happineſs to ſucceed, by the ſpecial recommendation of the deceaſed in his Will, accompanied by a legacy, mentioned as being in conſideration of long and faithful ſervices. But, unleſs he is greatly miſtaken, the following brief Memoir of Mr. Sewell (accompanied as it is by a PORTRAIT) will not be unacceptable to many perſons of the firſt character in the city of London, with whoſe friendſhip and acquaintance that gentleman was for many years honoured.

Mr. JOHN SEWELL was born at Oakham, in Rutlandſhire, we preſume, in 1735; as we find that he was baptized on July the 27th of that year. Of his family we know no particulars; but learn that he came to London in 1752, and became the apprentice of Mr. James Brotherton, who afterwards received him as a partner; and that connexion continued till 1775, when Mr. Brotherton died, and left Mr. Sewell the whole of his property, with the exception only of a legacy of 30l. to an elderly lady.

Mr. Brotherton was an eccentric ſort of man; and Mr. Sewell certainly inherited, with his ſhop and buſineſs, ſome

* For the laſt ſixteen or ſeventeen years, to our knowledge, Mr. Aſperne had almoſt the ſole charge of ſelecting the embelliſhments for the Magazine.

ſome of his harmleſs whimſicality. When, in 1779, he was choſen Conſtable for the Ward of Cornhill, it was expected that he would act by deputy, as had been uſual; thoſe who judged ſo, however, knew but little of John Sewell's way of thinking: he choſe to ſerve in perſon; for which he aſſigned as a reaſon, "that the office was of too much importance to be executed by every one," and to ſhow that his acting himſelf did not ariſe from the paltry motive of ſaving the money uſually paid to the ſubſtitute, as was objected to him, 20l., he gave that ſum to a lying-in charity. Thoſe who are now, and were at that time, living in Cornhill Ward, muſt remember the many excellent regulations which he introduced reſpecting the nightly watch; ſuch as the abolition of an old temporary watch-houſe (againſt which he had long vowed vengeance) erected nightly under the South Eaſt Piazza of the Royal Exchange; the removal of all the watch-boxes; and the conſtant patrolling of the watchmen, from that period, from their head-quarters, every quarter of an hour; ſo that at that interval of time, every inhabitant had a watchman paſs his houſe regularly through the night; and Mr. Conſtable himſelf as regularly took his tour of duty whenever it came to his turn to ſit up (every fourth night): on theſe occaſions he converted his back ſhop (which then ſtood where what is now called the Lounging-room has been erected) into a watch-houſe; and here many of his friends, inhabitants and others, have kept watch, and gone the rounds with him, until the regular time of going off in the morning.

Mr. Sewell's condeſcending to accept the Conſtableſhip, and turn his ſhop into a watch-houſe, gave occaſion to one of the earlieſt attempts at humorous painting of the late celebrated GEORGE MORLAND, which picture is now in Mr. Aſperne's poſſeſſion: it is an exquiſite ſatire on common hireling ſubſtitute conſtables, in which one ſuch and his watchmen are perſonated by apes, and a beau and a *lady* (priſoners) by cats. A very good engraving from this picture was given at the time in the Weſtminſter Magazine, (Vol. VII, p. 593,) with the following verſes under it, written by Mr. John Ellis*:

"The candle ſhines out when bright Phœbus is gone,
And at night Mr. Conſtable's great as Sir John,
Enthron'd here he ſits, mid his myrmidon band,
With his powerful peace-keeping ſtaff in his hand;
While ſome of his cruizers before him are hawling
An amorous couple ſurpriz'd catterwawling.

Againſt the young rake-hell one loudly complains,
How his lanthorn he broke, and half beat out his brains,
"Is it ſo," ſays his Worſhip, "young Squire, (do you ſee,)
Who my Miniſters ſtrikes, makes aſſault upon me.
In me the King's wounded; and thus, by fair reaſon,
You're tried, and convicted of capital treaſon.

Yet becauſe in your garb you genteelly appear,
And to ſhow I'm a magiſtrate far from ſevere,
Give the man half a crown for a lanthorn and plaiſter,
And ſomewhat for drinking, and then good night, maſter."
Thus one cull acquitted, confederate w——e
Is diſpatch'd with a charge to decoy in ſome more.

The ſubject is further illuſtrated, with ſome humour, in p. *660 of the ſame volume. When Mr. Sewell firſt entered on the office of conſtable, ſome futile attempts were made to render the execution of it vexatious to him; but thoſe who did ſo, little knew their man. We remember his being ſummoned for the firſt time to attend a public execution, which at that period took place at Tyburn; and never was the Midnight Magiſtracy more gravely and decorouſly repreſented. Mr. Sewell was preceded by all the watchmen of his Ward, two abreaſt, habited in their long watch-coats, their ſtaves in their hands, and each with a new hat and crape hat-band (at his ſole expenſe); himſelf following in a coach, in mourning alſo, accompanied by Mr. Aſperne*. In this manner, with ſlow and ſolemn pace, he followed the criminals from Newgate to Holborn Bars; where his duty ending, he returned home: ſuch a pro-

* Of this gentleman Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that the moſt literary converſation he ever enjoyed was at his table, with whom at one period he uſed to dine generally once a week. See a Portrait and Account of Mr. Ellis in EUROP. MAG. Vol. XXI, p. 3.

* Who had engaged in his ſervice the year preceding.

a proceſſion added much to the ſolemnity of the ſcene *.

In 1783, Mr. Sewell became one of the Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; and in the ſame year was the projector, and alſo a liberal contributor to the expenſe, of that highly uſeful, and in his Ward particularly (which ſo frequently and fatally had ſuffered by fire) important work, the Tank, or Reſervoir for water, under the coach pavement at the Eaſt end of Cornhill; which, together with its pump, and bags, conſtructed after his deſign, to dam up the Channels, has ſince proved of great utility in caſes of conflagration, before a ſupply of water could be procured by the uſual means.

In 1791, from the moſt purely patriotic motives, Mr. Sewell ſtarted the idea of an inſtitution for the Improvement of Naval Architecture; and when ſuch a Society was formed, he became a moſt zealous and liberal promoter of it in every way that occurred to him for ſerving its purpoſes. His collection of books and models was freely acceſſible to all who made that noble and national art their ſtudy; and the blue covers of his Magazine were made the vehicles for communicating to the public every valuable hint on the ſubject. Theſe were afterwards collected, and printed in two volumes, 8vo., but are now become very ſcarce.

In the following year (1792), Mr. Sewell promptly joined (for he was the fifth perſon who entered his name) the laudable exertions, and was named on the firſt Committee, of the Loyal Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor; to whoſe indefatigable labours the nation was in a great degree indebted for its preſervation from the moſt imminent danger of becoming a prey to the treaſonable and ſeditious efforts of a Jacobinical confederacy, which ſeemed prepared to wade in blood, for the purpoſe of aſſimilating the ſituation of this country to that of revolutionized France. In furtherance of the purpoſes of the Aſſociation, Mr. Sewell appropriated his back ſhop, in Cowper's-court, to the ſale of what was called Aſſociation Tracts, at *one penny* each, to accommodate the circumſtances of the poorer claſs of ſociety; though the expenſe of the printing and paper conſiderably exceeded that price.

We have next to record, and to Mr. Sewell's honour we do record it, that at the very critical time when the United Kingdoms were moſt juſtly alarmed by the diſgraceful mutiny in our Fleets, during the exiſtence of which our own ſailors had for ſome days the actual poſſeſſion of the paſſes to the river Thames, he formed the bold idea of "A Marine Voluntary Aſſociation for Manning in Perſon the Channel Fleet," the ancient and natural defence of Old England *.

Fortunately,

* On the occaſion of his going to a watering-place (we believe Margate,) for his health, during his Conſtableſhip, he printed, and ſent round to every houſeholder in the Ward, the following whimſical Advertiſement:—

"MIDNIGHT MAGISTRATE.

"To be diſpoſed of to the loweſt Bidder,

"For Six Weeks ONLY, from the 30th of *Auguſt* Inſtant,

That ancient, powerful, reſpectable, honourable, and moſt ſuperlatively eligible Office of Midnight Magiſtrate, vulgarly called CONSTABLE, of the NEATEST and moſt GENTEEL Ward in the Centre of the City of LONDON.

Propoſals to be ſent in, ſealed up, (*by Perſons legally qualified*) to the Quarter Guard of the ſaid Ward (No 32, *Cornhill*) on or before the 26th Inſtant, where they will be examined at Midnight, and proper Anſwers given at Noon Day.

"*N.B.* The Troops are in good Spirits, well diſciplined, and underſtand ALL the MANOEUVRES belonging to their Duty, being Veterans in the Service; nor are they at all wanting in Addreſs relative to the Nymphs of Eaſy Virtue, having had long Experience. As to their CLOATHING and GUARD-ROOM, the Advertiſer cannot ſay much in their Praiſe, the former being of Seven Years, the latter of Forty Years ſtanding, according to the beſt Chronology, and conſequently both a LITTLE out of Repair; but this he apprehends can be but a SMALL Objection, as the Weather will probably not be very Cold. The Advertiſer would not Part with ſo *deſirable* a Poſt, but having had many beneficial EVENTS lately, though not attended with Fatigue, makes a little Relaxation at ſome of the genteel Watering Places neceſſary for his Health, but would by no Means part with it for a longer Term than before ſpecified; therefore will require AMPLE SECURITY for its being given up to him, with all its EMOLUMENTS and ADVANTAGES, on his return to Town.

* He drew up, and at his own expenſe printed and circulated, the following

PROPOSAL

Fortunately, however, by the return of the ſeamen to reaſon and their allegiance, the plan was rendered unneceſſary; but the ſpirit of patriotiſm in which it

PROPOSAL *for a* MARINE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION *for manning the ancient and natural* DEFENCE OF OLD ENGLAND.

A True Briton, who well remembers the principal Events of the War in 1745, and conſequently of all the wars ſince that period, having a ſmall family pretty well grown up, and having acquired, by honeſt induſtry, ſome property, both real and perſonal, which he is deſirous of preſerving and tranſmitting unimpaired to his Poſterity, with great deference, but the moſt ſincere intentions, ſubmits the following obſervations to the conſideration of his King and Country, at the preſent very momentous criſis.

The Britiſh Conſtitution has, within the laſt fifty years, encountered many very ſevere ſhocks, from circumſtances on which (as the retroſpect is painful, and the reflection might be uſeleſs) it is now perhaps adviſeable to avoid animadverſion. Againſt all theſe, however, its Genius has oppoſed an hitherto impenetrable ſhield; and from every conflict it has derived redoubled luſtre, and accumulated ſtrength. That ſuch will be the caſe to the end of time, it would be preſumptuous to aſſert; indeed the preſent day exhibits ſuch an unparallelled ſcene, as renders moſt extraordinary meaſures of vigour and unanimity indiſpenſable to the ſalvation of all that is honourable to the nation, or dear to its individual inhabitants.

A moſt calamitous diſaffection has (it is truly to be lamented,) made its appearance in a conſiderable part of our Fleets; yet it is very fairly to be preſumed, that patriotiſm and loyalty ſtill reſide in the breaſts of Britons collectively; nor is it to be doubted, that if that loyalty, that patriotiſm, be by imperious neceſſity called forth into action, the moſt far-famed deeds of our glorious anceſtors will be to us ſignals of emulation, not marks of reproach.

The very humble individual who throws out the preſent remarks, is engaged in a pretty extenſive branch of trade: but, perſuaded that he has faithful and able aſſiſtants, he purpoſes to entruſt the whole concern to the management of a confidential ſervant* (who has a young and numerous family dependant on him,) and to enroll himſelf on board a ſhip of war, to do perſonal ſervice as a landſman;—it being a fact aſcertained beyond a doubt, that for every purpoſe of a ſhip of war, a proportion of one-eighth good ſeamen is fully ſufficient.

With great ſubmiſſion to perſons more accuſtomed to ſuch *arrangements* than himſelf, he begs to offer a few hints, which may perhaps ſerve as a ground work to ſome very grand and patriotic undertaking.

I. That we (the perſons ſubſcribing) will regiſter ourſelves, to ſerve in what is called the Channel Fleet only: that is to ſay, in a ſervice for the immediate defence of the Country againſt the common enemy now threatening an invaſion; or for quelling mutinies, or other illegal irregularities, that may unhappily continue to prevail among our miſguided fellow-ſubjects.

II. That as ſoon as the cruiſe is over, we ſhall be permitted to return on ſhore to attend to our private concerns: on the condition that we be in readineſs to return on board again after twenty-four (or forty-eight) hours' notice by poſt, as the diſtance may be.

III. That we will provide ourſelves with ſlops, hammocks, and other neceſſaries, or conveniencies, from the Purſer; or, if it be thought fit that thoſe neceſſaries ſhould be furniſhed by the Government, we will leave them on board at our departure for the uſe of the remainder of the crew, or deliver them into the hands of any officer duly authorized to receive them.

IV. That we will (or will not, as may be agreed) receive the common pay of the ſervice; but, at all events, we will bear our own travelling charges to and from our reſpective ſhips; and, at the expiration of a certain number of days or months' actual ſervice, ſhall expect to have a certificate, under the hand of the Captain and Firſt Lieutenant, entitling us to the benefit of Greenwich Hoſpital, or the Cheſt at Chatham.

V. That where it may be more convenient, from various circumſtances, for a maſter to ſend his ſervant to ſerve for him, the maſter be appriſed of the great neceſſity there will be for care in chooſing ſuch an one as is well affected and obedient, and of aſſuring to ſuch ſervant the continuance (during his abſence,) of his uſual ſalary and ſtation, as an encouragement.

VI That it be recommended to the officers of the reſpective ſhips, to ſelect ſuch good ſailors and marines for the one-eighth proportion, as they ſhall know to be firm friends to their native land, and ſtaunch

* James Aſperne.

it was conceived was one that was always uppermoſt in the mind of Mr. Sewell.

In 1801, when a ſcarcity of the materials for paper, operating with *other cauſes*, had advanced that very uſeful article of conſumption to an intolerable price, Mr. Sewell brought forward to notice ſome ſucceſsful experiments that had been made, for manufacturing paper from a ſort of Indian Flax called *Sun Paat**, of which are made the bags that bring over to this country ſugar, ſalt-petre, pepper, bale goods, &c.

Mr. Sewell cloſed a very uſeful and reſpectable life on the 19th of November, 1802, after a ſhort illneſs, and was interred in the middle aiſle of St. Michael's Church, Cornhill; being attended to his grave by Colonel Aubert, Iſaac Reed, Eſq., D. Braithwaite, Eſq., and a few other friends, ſincerely regretting the loſs of an honeſt and worthy citizen, "who, with ſome harmleſs eccentricities †, poſſeſſed a mind and ſpirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly eſtimated by thoſe who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance *."

* Some intereſting particulars of this article, communicated by Dr. Roxburgh, were publiſhed on the wrappers of the Magazine, and by Dr. Tennant, in his "Indian Recreations."

† Mr. Sewell's principal *hobby-horſe* (and who is without one?) was a houſe and grounds at Batterſea Riſe, on which he had, in the courſe of a number of years, expended a conſiderable ſum of money. This FOLLY of his, however, (for ſo he named it,) brought 3500l. at the hammer after his death. A VIEW of it will be found in Vol. XLIII, page 88. A curious fact reſpecting this houſe was, that the outer part was compoſed of no other materials than milled or paſte-boards, which were painted, and had fine ſand ſtrewed over them, to give them an appearance of ſtone; neither lath nor plaiſter formed any part of the inſide of the houſe. In the vaults he had built a place to receive an *iron coffin*, in which it was always his intention to have been buried. This coffin many perſons will recollect having ſeen in a niche in the back ſhop in Cornhill, ſtanding on end, ſerving as a *depoſitory for his account-books*, and bearing this inſcription:

"John Sewell delighted in this ſpot,
1788."

The weight of the coffin was 800lbs.; and that he was not interred in the place and manner above alluded to, was owing to the diſcretion of his executors, who prudently availed themſelves of a fair opening for that purpoſe in the conſtruction of his will.

* See Vol. XLII, p. 397.

† Vide NAVAL CHRONICLE, Vol. I, page 20, &c.

FRONTISPIECE.

THE FRONTISPIECE to this Volume is a correct repreſentation of the Monument which has been erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the memory of CAPTAIN JAMES MONTAGU, who fell in the glorious action of the 1ſt of June, 1794 †, in which he commanded the Montague, of 74 guns.

On a circular pedeſtal ſtands a coloſſal figure of Captain Montagu, in the Britiſh naval uniform; behind which, riſing from a globe, is the figure of Victory, preparing to place a wreath of laurel on his head. At the baſe are two lions of proportionate ſize. On the front of the pedeſtal is a repreſentation, in alto relief, of the engagement of the 1ſt of June; and at the back are two figures, in bold relief, deploring the loſs of the deceaſed. The

ſtaunch defenders of the crown and dignity of their liege Sovereign.

VII. That a book be opened at under the title *(pro tempore)* of *The* MARINE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION *for Manning the Ancient and Natural Defence of Old England*; in which book all maſter-tradeſmen, or other reſpectable houſeholders, ſhall be invited to ſign their names and places of abode, previous and preparatory to ſome regular plan of proceeding to carry the foregoing intention into effect.

VIII. A Committee might then be formed from the ſubſcribers, which ſhould requeſt the aid and direction of ſome experienced Naval Commander, as Chairman; and in which Committee theſe very deſultory hints might be corrected, extended, and rendered practicable.

☞ It may be proper to ſay, that the propoſer (though he wiſhes to avoid the oſtentation of ſtanding conſpicuous on this occaſion,) will be among the firſt to ſet the example, by ſubſcribing the book; and will, whenever a proper occaſion may call for it,) very freely avow himſelf.—At preſent, he remains under the name of

June 13, 1797. BRITANNICUS.

extreme height of the Monument is upwards of twenty feet.

For this ſpecimen of national ſculpture, which has been dedicated by a grateful country to the memory of a departed hero, the Artiſt, John Flaxman, Eſq., R.A., is ſaid to have received 3,500 guineas.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *London, 19th July*, 1806.

AFTER having laid down my pen from the 25th of Auguſt, 1724, which was, I think, the date of my laſt letter, you will, perhaps, wonder to ſee that I have taken it up again, and, with many others, ſay, that it is not *mended* by the *reſt* it has had. But as I am not very anxious about what either you or the world ſay of me, I have no doubt that when the *wonder* I have hinted at has laſted *nine days*, which is, I believe, the *uſual* time, it will ſubſide into the ordinary courſe of things; but perhaps a ſtill greater *wonder* will ariſe, from the circumſtance of its having been *malicioufly* reported that I died in *Dublin* five years before the middle of the laſt century, that I ſhould be found *alive* and *well* in *London* at the beginning of the preſent. It would be to little purpoſe, were I to ſet about anſwering this and many other idle reports that have been circulated concerning me. No man can give a ſtronger proof of his being alive, than an aſſertion under his own *hand* and *ſeal*; and theſe this letter will furniſh you with: therefore, leaving the *idlers* to amuſe themſelves reſpecting me in what manner they pleaſe, I muſt inform you, that finding, like many others, I had written about *money* till I had none left to buy any more *paper*, and that, forſaken by my former *cuſtomers*, although my health was tolerable, my *ſpirit* was totally gone, I thought that it was high time to ſhut up my ſhop. This I did in *our way*, by not ſuffering the boy to open it one morning the latter end of October, in the year 1745. As *St. Patrick's* bell was at that time tolling, the people, ſeeing my *ſhop ſhut*, thought that it was for me, and without taking much pains to examine into the matter, they came round my ſhop, and were loud in their *bowlings* and *lamentations*. "Ah! poor M. B.," ſaid they, "Why would you die, and leave all your *coppers* behind you?" Heaven knows I had very few *coppers* to leave; but this was neither *there* nor *here*, as the ſaying is. —"I wiſh *Wood* was in his ſituation," ſaid one.—"Ah! but he will ſoon be in *Wood*," cried another.—"We ſhall have a *deluge* of bad halfpence now," ſaid a third. "*Raps* will *flow* from all parts of the country." "*Black dogs** will bark at us at every corner of the ſtreet;" with a number of ſuch obſervations, were uttered by others. However, I kept myſelf ſnug; and finding, from the *temper of the times*, that I could not do any more good in Ireland, I packed up my *alls* in a ſmall compaſs, and getting a paſſage on board a *cheeſe ſhip*, for which I did not pay a ſingle *mite*, I ſailed for *Park Gate*, where I landed ſoon after. The country was at this time, 1745, in a very turbulent ſtate; but you will believe that I found *bad halfpence* were in much greater plenty than either *guineas* or ſhillings. I had, however, the good fortune to receive ſome of the two latter ſpecies of coin from an *old cuſtomer*; and having made ſome obſervations on the former, with which I ſhall not now trouble you, I travelled on to Cheſter. In this city I went into buſineſs *in my old way*, and continued there ſome years. As I was now in a place of conſiderable traffic, it was natural enough for me to obſerve even the moſt common ſpecies of coin, with which its ſubordinate parts were carried on. I found in this country ſuch a plenty of *harps* †, that I thought my friend *Will Wood* had had *a mint* in the neighbourhood, and that they exhibited an emblem of the privilege of the *Duttons*; but upon inquiry I found that they were all *imported*. I made many other reſearches into the ſtate of the *copper coinage*, ſome of which have been already anticipated in the Magazine, but others I ſhall find occaſion to remark upon in my next, and perhaps ſubſequent letters; for you will ſee, *Mr. Editor*, that the purport of this is merely to announce myſelf to the public, to do away a *malicious* and *ill-founded* report, and to be the precurſor to the future obſervations of

SIR,

Your very obedient humble ſervant,

M. B. DRAPIER.

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* A ſpecies of halfpence, ſo called from being caſt in ſand, and conſequently ſo rough that they collected dirt, &c.

† Iriſh halfpence, with the harp on the reverſe; they were chiefly of George the Firſt.

VESTIGES,

VESTIGES, *collected and recollected. By* JOSEPH MOSER, *Esq. No.* XLVII.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XII.

AT the close of the last Chapter we stated, that we should, in the course of this, advert to some other circumstances that had, in conjunction with those already mentioned, contributed to raise London to that comparative state of opulence which, even in the progress, and at the termination of the fifteenth century, notwithstanding the commotions and revolutions which had occurred, notwithstanding the frequent impositions of those *taxes* called *aids**, and the severe afflictions of pestilence and famine†, she exhibited; though, with respect to the latter misfortune, which has been stated to be the greatest and most severe that could visit any country, as it was, particularly in the metropolis, the source of many others, it seems, if we take wheat as the criterion of plenty or scarcity, to have, in many instances, accrued from bad management, rather than real sterility, as it is to be observed there was no commodity the price of which fluctuated so much, varying according to the operation of the times upon the different markets, from three shillings and fourpence the quarter, at which rate this necessary article was sold, in the year 1288*, till it arose to more than twenty shillings.

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* September 15, 1297, King Edward the Ist levied a property tax of an *Eighth*, (which bore this appellation,) upon the estates and effects of all the *laymen* throughout the kingdom, for the support of his war with France. It would be curious, and consequently desirable, to learn the mode in which this tax, which must have impeded the *then* rising commerce of the country was assessed, and how it was collected. These, from the manner in which fiscal operations were then conducted, were probably works of some difficulty. Edward the IIId, in the year 1339, less moderate than his ancestor, is said to have exacted from the people of England, without distinction, a *fifth* of their property; but the accuracy of this statement has been doubted, as it has been thought impossible that such a contribution, together with the other taxes, could have been levied.

† The frequent recurrence of years of scarcity, induced the Parliament, during a famine A.D. 1315, to try the experiment of reducing the enormous price of the necessaries of life, by fixing a *standard* beyond which they were not to be sold; but this, it was soon discovered, produced an effect diametrically opposite to what had been expected. The markets, particularly those in London, which had before been but scantily supplied, were now nearly abandoned; so that they were obliged to repeal this statute the next session, and leave provisions to find their own level. Here we must observe, that authors have, perhaps too incautiously, termed this restriction "an ill-judged act:" but that could only be learned from the event. It seems to have been, as has been stated, an experiment, which the necessities of the times, and more the complaints of the citizens, impressed upon the minds of legislators but little used to consider the operations of traffic, suggested. The complainants had probably, even in that early age of commerce, heard of *monopolies*, though they might have escaped the attention of their legislators; for although the word *speculation* had not yet entered into the vocabulary of the language, its effects, when by them pointed out to the King's Counsellors and Parliament, were sufficiently visible to induce them to endeavour to counteract them. If in this they were unsuccessful, they had certainly the merit of having acted from the best of motives, a desire to alleviate the distress of the people. It may here be proper to note, that Edward the Ist had, in the beginning of his reign, 1274, in the time of *Henry de Waleys*, Mayor, issued an ordinance, in which he seems to fix the price of almost every species of food. This, which is quoted by Seymour from Stow, is, with the other statutes, still extant in the Chamber of London. How they were obeyed, even in years of plenty, it is easy to conjecture.

* This year the harvest was so abundant in England, that the quarter of wheat was sold in some places for twenty pennies, in some for sixteen, and in others for twelve. (*Trivet*, p. 266.) Stow says, that in the west and north parts of the countries it was sold for eight pennies, (being

ſhillings *. The variation in the fifteenth and ſixteenth of Edward the Iſt was, that in the former wheat was ſold for ten groats a quarter, and in the latter for eighteen-pence a buſhel. In the ſeventeenth year of the reign of this Prince, there fell ſo much rain, that wheat was raiſed from three-pence the buſhel to ſixteen-pence, and ſo increaſed yearly, till at laſt (as we have obſerved) it was ſold for twenty ſhillings the quarter.—*Baker's Chronicle*, p. 101.

Having been ſo particular with reſpect to the variations in the price of wheat, becauſe famine has, we have already obſerved, been ſtated to have been one of the circumſtances which tended in ſome degree to repreſs the energy of the people, and conſequently the riſing proſperity of the metropolis; and having alſo in the note, from much higher authority than our own, ſhown, that it not only aroſe, as we ventured to hint, from bad management, but from a want of underſtanding the commercial mode of circulating this and other neceſſary articles, we muſt ſtill further ſtate, that although the effects of neglected agriculture and contracted traffic were obvious, they were, in our opinions, by no means ſo much to be deplored as the other ſevere affliction which aſſailed the city, namely peſtilence, which we fear the mode of building, and the want of cleanlineſs among the lower orders of the people, more than either the quality † or the ſcarcity of their proviſions, engendered.

With reſpect to the mode of building adopted in general, not only in London but

(being one farthing a peck,) but in London *when at the deareſt price of the year*, ſo high as three ſhillings and fourpence. Such a monſtrous inequality in an article of the firſt neceſſity, ſhows that the home carrying trade ‡, the greateſt, and by far the moſt important, in any well regulated country, was ſtill almoſt unknown in England.—*Macpherſon's Annals of Commerce*, Vol. I, p. 449.

* It muſt be obſerved, that until the year 1433, a quarter of corn conſiſted of nine buſhels.

† In the celebrated ordinance of Edward the Iſt, to which we have referred, every article of civic food now in uſe,

‡ This trade, from a variety of other cauſes, but particularly from the ſpread of inland navigations, ſeems to be now thoroughly underſtood and advantageouſly practiſed.

(except turtle and veniſon, yet we know the latter was plenty,) is mentioned, and alſo a number of the names have either been changed, or they are not now to be found in the markets. It appears that in ancient times the expenſes of houſekeeping in London had become enormous; there is extant an account made by Henry Leiceſter, Cofferer to Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, of one year's expenditure in the ſaid Earl's houſe, from the day next after Michaelmas, in the 7th of Edward the IId, 1313, to Michaelmas Day following, which we find amounted to the (for that time) enormous ſum of 7957l. 13s. 4d. *; of which 3405l. was expended in the pantry, buttery, and kitchen, though an ox fatted with corn was, even at the deareſt time, or what was termed a famine, ſold for twenty ſhillings, and all other articles of proviſions in proportion. The houſekeeping of Hugh Spencer the elder is recorded, about the ſame period, to have much exceeded that of the Earl of Lancaſter: his effects, conſiſting of armour, plate, jewels, and money, when baniſhed, were valued at 10,000l., beſides his eſtates, live and dead ſtock, wine, wool, and a *library of books*. In fact, the luxury of the table, from theſe examples, by gradual degrees, aroſe to ſuch a height, that in the next reign it was thought neceſſary to reſtrain it by the ſtatute of 10 *Edward III*, which prohibited all perſons, of whatever rank, from having more than two courſes, and more than two kinds of meat, with pottages in each courſe, except on eighteen holidays in the year, when, ſays the author of Annals of Commerce, "Gluttony and extravagance might be freely indulged." But however *wholeſome* and laudable the enactments of this ſtatute might be, for certainly it was a conſiderable ſtep toward amendment, to attempt to reduce the *gala* days of the Citizens, for inſtance, to eighteen, from at leaſt a hundred and eighty; yet we fear they were but little regarded, as we apprehend the entertaining of four Kings by Henry Picard, at his houſe in the Vintry, which has been ſo often mentioned, is not the only inſtance of the opulence

* This ſum is more than equal to two hundred thouſand pounds of the preſent money.

and

but in the other cities and towns of England, it was certainly, as if contrived on purpoſe, calculated to impede that free circulation of air ſo neceſſary to the health, and conſequently the exiſtence, of their inhabitants. When we take an ideal view of the metropolis at this period, and conſider that although there were within its walls large vacant ſpaces, conſiſting of the gardens appertaining to the manſions of the Nobility, to the halls of Companies, and to the different monaſteries and convents, which are now covered, and that the population, though it never has nor can be correctly aſcertained, was certainly proportionably ſmall, compared to what it is at preſent, yet it muſt alſo be recollected, that little ſalubrity could be derived from theſe apparent advantages, becauſe thoſe parts of the city which were inhabited, which were, generally ſpeaking, either along the bank of the river, weſt from St. Paul's, and north to the wall, were interſected by narrow ſtreets, lanes, and alleys, and encumbered with houſes, whoſe apartments jutting out ſtory above ſtory, almoſt in their upper touched thoſe on the oppoſite ſide, forming paſſages rather than ſtreets, &c. In places like theſe, habitations thus conſtructed, the cielings of which were low, and whoſe inmates were numerous, muſt certainly, even if cleanlineſs had been attended to within, have engendered diſeaſe: but as we have reaſon to believe that was not the caſe, as the want of that plentiful ſupply of water, which now adds ſo much to the health and comfort of the people, and the cuſtom which prevailed among the lower orders, of wearing, at all ſeaſons of the year, ſcarcely any apparel but what was made of woollen, operated to the repreſſion, and encouraged that neglect of domeſtic and perſonal purity which we have hinted has been ſaid to have rendered their houſes morbid dens, it is little to be wondered that peſtilential diſeaſes ſometimes prevailed; indeed the only wonder is, that they were not more frequent.

Although, philoſophically ſpeaking, we apprehend theſe to be ſome of the cauſes that produced thoſe dreadful viſitations; yet, as the author whom we have quoted at the end of the note has aſſigned the means obtained by the conqueſt of part of their country, and the bad example of the French operating upon the minds of the Engliſh, as reaſons that produced the luxury, extravagance, (and conſequently diſeaſe,) among them, which the Parliament by ſumptuary laws in vain endeavoured to reſtrain; ſo Rapin, who ſeems to be of the ſame opinion, has given a ſtill more moral and religious turn to the ſubject, and very properly conſiders the plague as a viſitation for the ſins of the people: he has ſo well deſcribed his ideas, that we ſhall quote his words; for although, ſince the conflagration in the year 1666, the peſtilence has ceaſed, the vices and follies alluded to, which very frequently produce other *plagues*, we fear ſtill continue to operate.

[1348.] "During the proſperity enjoyed by the Engliſh," (after their Monarch had ſo glorioufly terminated his triumphs in France by the conqueſt of Calais, and had ſtill obtained a greater conqueſt over himſelf by a refuſal of the Imperial dignity *,) "it is no wonder

and luxury of this age to be found upon record: indeed we find, that the latter had this year, 1363, ariſen to ſuch a height, that the parliament thought it neceſſary to preſcribe, by the ſtatute 37 *Edw.* 3. cc. 8—14, a ſcale of victuals and clothing for the various members of the community, regulated by the rank, fortune, or profeſſion of each individual. "But," ſays the author of Annals of Commerce, after enumerating many, "it would be too tedious to go into the minutiæ of theſe futile and ſhort-lived regulations, eſpecially thoſe for the dreſſes and trinkets of the women. We learn by them, that veils were worn even by the wives and daughters of ſervants, who were not allowed to give more than 12 pennies for them." (*Annals of Commerce.*) "We are told, that the plunder brought from France furniſhed the materials of a great part of the extravagance now complained of, and an infectious example for the reſt of it." (*Walſingham*, p. 186.)

* In the concuſſion of affairs and claſh of intereſts among the Princes of Germany, ſuch as have too often prevailed to haraſs and diſtreſs that unhappy country, it was now diſcovered that the election of Charles the IVth, who had juſt been crowned at Bonn, 1348, was not agreeable to all the electors, a majority of whom, it appears, were reſolved to make a new choice. To this end they caſt their

der that eaſe and plenty threw them into exceſſes that are the uſual attendants thereof. All the hiſtorians unanimouſly affirm, that an *unbridled debauchery* at that time prevailed throughout the kingdom, and the women laying aſide their modeſty, the great ornament of their ſex, ſeemed to glory in the loſs of their virtue. Nothing was more common than to ſee them running in troops and tilts, dreſſed like cavaliers, with ſwords by their ſides, and mounting their ſteeds adorned with rich trappings, without any regard to the honour of their reputation *. The men's exceſſes were no leſs ſcandalous. God permitted not theſe diſorders to go long unpuniſhed: a terrible *plague*, after raging in Aſia and part of Europe, ſpread itſelf into France, and from thence into England, where it made ſuch deſolation that one *half* of the nation was ſwept away *; London, eſpecially,

their eyes on the King of England, a Monarch whom the battle of Creſſy and the taking of Calais had rendered very famous. Victories like theſe had probably taught them to believe that he was born to revive the glory of the Roman name, and to tranſmit it to his ſon. But Edward, who was not ignorant that the acceptance of this dignity at ſuch a juncture was likely to involve him in a long ſeries of contention, and had beſides in view, however diſtant, the crown of France, moſt prudently and politically declined the offered honour.

* The Crown Field, part of which is now Cheapſide, was in this age the principal rendezvous of Ladies and Knights; here they uſed to parade in their moſt ſplendid paraphernalia and panoply. It ſeems to have been, allowing for the difference of dreſs and manners within the walls, what Hyde Park was in after-ages, and ſtill is, without. In the Crown Field, toward the latter end of the reign of Edward the IIId, a ſplendid tournament was exhibited, and Alice Perrors appeared in the character, or rather under the appellation, of the *Lady of the Sun*, ſitting by the ſide of the Monarch in a triumphal chariot, and attended by many ladies of quality, each leading a Knight by his horſe's bridle †.

† The very reverſe of this is aſſerted by Pennant: he, upon what authority we know not, ſays, the train of Knights followed the car of the Lady of the Sun, each leading a beautiful palfrey, mounted by a damſel, we will ſuppoſe, ſtill more beautiful. This would be more conſonant to that gallantry which was the ſpirit of the times, did we not know that ladies *in romance* ſometimes led the ſteeds of their Knights into the field, and that Knights in *panoply* could not ſtir a foot to lead them.

Stow ſays, that Cheapſide "was no manner of ſtreet, but a fair large place called the Crown Field †," and "tournaments were held there in the time of Edward the IIId," who had a palace there, built by Edward the Iſt, called the Cornets' Tower, the ſite of which is now part of Buckleſbury. Tournaments were alſo held in Smithfield, where the Lady of the Sun and her lover, then ſixty-two years of age, are alſo ſaid to have preſided.

* This horrid peſtilence, it is ſaid, was firſt engendered in the kingdom of Cathay, in Aſia, in the year 1346, whence it ſpread to other parts of that quarter of the world, and then paſſed into Greece, Africa, and Europe. It viſited France, and finally extended to England, being probably the conſequence of our belligerent connexion with that country.

† In this place, (rendered remarkable by one of thoſe monuments of conjugal affection erected by Edward the Iſt to the memory of his Queen Elinor,) before Edward the IIId was in what hiſtorians have termed his dotage, that is, in the year 1331, were held a ſeries of moſt ſplendid tournaments, which began September 21, and continued three days: a ſcaffold was erected for Queen Philippa and her ladies, who, as will be ſuppoſed, were all moſt richly attired to behold the valiant deeds of the Knights, which, Stow ſays, ſuddenly broke aſunder, and cauſed either a ſerious or comic termination of the ſolemnity, we ſcarcely know which, from the hint of the hiſtorian, who ſays (*with ſome ſhame*) we are inclined to think it might in ſome degree reſemble "The fall of Bajazet, in Hogarth's Southwark Fair." Be this as it may, the King, to prevent ſuch accidents in future, ordered a building of ſtone to be erected near the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, for himſelf, the Queen, and other States, and where afterward the beautiful Alice Perrers attracted the attention, though, perhaps, when her expenſes were conſidered, not the *unqualified* admiration of the metropolitans.

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eſpecially, felt the effects of its fury, where it is obſerved that in one year above fifty thouſand were buried in a church-yard belonging to the Ciſtercians *."

Unpleaſing as it is to dwell upon this ſubject, we muſt obſerve, that diſeaſe again viſited the metropolis in the year 1380, and again, accompanied with a moſt grievous famine, in 1391; when the contraſt betwixt the magnificence and profuſion of the King (who was ſaid to have had three hundred perſons employed only in his kitchen,) and the ſufferings and miſeries of his ſubjects, were blazoned forth with a zeal equal to the object of its purſuit; by which the minds of the citizens were ſo inflamed againſt the amiable, but unfortunate, Monarch; that, as Shakſpeare ſays, alluding to his entering the city in the train of the uſurper Bolingbroke,

" Even ſo, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did ſcowl on Richard. No man cried, 'God ſave him!'
No joyful tongue gave him his welcome home,
But duſt was thrown upon his ſacred head,
Which with ſuch gentle ſorrow he ſhook off,
His face ſtill combating with tears and ſmiles,
That had not God, for ſome ſtrong purpoſe, ſteel'd
The hearts of men, they muſt perforce have melted,
And barbariſm itſelf have pitied him *."
Richard II. Johnſon's Shak. p. 89.

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Here it firſt made its appearance in Dorſetſhire about the beginning of Auguſt, 1348, and continued its ravages through the nation until Michaelmas 1349. The effects of this ſevere affliction were ſo great during the courſe of both years, that it is ſaid by Walſingham, there ſcarcely in ſome places remained a tenth part of the people alive. The Parliament being ſummoned to meet on the Monday after January 14, 1349, it was, on account of the violence of the *ſickneſs* in the metropolis, prorogued until a fortnight after Eaſter, and afterward *reſpited* till a new ſummons.—*Stow's Ann. Dr. Brady. Rym. Fæd.* tom. v, pp. 655—658.

* This cemetery was the ſite whereon the Charter-houſe is now erected. Sir Walter de Manne, one of the moſt celebrated warriors and diſtinguiſhed courtiers of Edward the IIId, who had properly conſidered, that during this dreadful ſickneſs the burying its victims in encloſed church-yards in the heart of the city would enormouſly increaſe the evil which he deplored, very humanely purchaſed a piece of ground then belonging to the Maſter and Brethren of St. Bartholomew Spittle, and by them termed the Spittle Croft, containing thirteen acres and a rod, without the Bars of Smithfield. This place he cauſed to be encloſed and conſecrated. In this cemetery were buried the fifty thouſand perſons that died of the plague. In memory whereof he, in 1371, built a chapel, and founded a houſe for Carthuſian Monks †. *Stow's Ann.* p. 246.—Maitland, in his Hiſtory of London, judiciouſly obſerves, that theſe deaths cannot be ſuppoſed to exceed half of thoſe that died in that period. Therefore one hundred thouſand perſons may be ſafely taken to be a part, whatever part we may chooſe to imagine it, of the then population of London. *Maitland*, b. i. c. 14.

† It appears that the preceding year, Ralph Stratford, Biſhop of London, bought another piece of land for the ſame uſe, which he encloſed, and called Pardon Church-yard: it is now a part of the Charter-houſe garden.

* Although the play of Richard the IId, as *reviſed* by Shakſpeare, has not been deemed one of the happieſt efforts of his genius, ſtill it has always ſtruck us, that there is, in the deſcription from which theſe lines is extracted, ſomething which ſtrongly engages our humane paſſions on the ſide of the unfortunate Monarch, who, contraſted with the triumphant uſurper, appears, in his humility during his ſevere affliction, truly amiable: however, this is, we believe, wholly an inſtance of the art of the poet, and that the ſcene operated upon the people in the way to which he has alluded.

Upon the arrival of Richard the IId and Bolingbroke at London, the citizens " came out in crowds to receive the one with a thouſand curſes, and the other with exceſſive applauſes and commendations." *Rapin*, vol. iv. p. 74.—Chaucer, who was patroniſed by Richard and his Queen Ann of Bohemia, at whoſe ſuggeſtion he wrote "the Legende of Gode Women," who had, from his ſituation, frequent opportunities cloſely to obſerve that

In the year 1407, another peſtilential viſitation prevailed in the metropolis, which is ſaid to have ſwept away thirty thouſand of its inhabitants *: indeed, for the reaſons that we have already ſtated, it is much to be doubted whether the city was over-free from *miaſma*, before the fire of London.

Having now in order opened a view to a more brilliant proſpect of the metropolis, endeavoured to clear, as far as deſcription could clear, the gloomy and black clouds emanating from ſcarcity and diſeaſe, with which it was ſo frequently enveloped, we ſhall now ſlightly advert to ſome other diſaſtrous events that checked and impeded the riſing proſperity of a city which has ſtruggled through almoſt every calamity, and by the energy of her ſons ſurmounted many; and then, purſuing the pleaſing theme which we promiſed in the beginning of this Chapter, endeavour to detail thoſe circumſtances which, in our opinions, produced the opulence that in the middle ages ſince the conqueſt was apparent, and which has, like a conſtant ſtream, enlarging as well as refining in its courſe, ſpread to the preſent.

Thoſe calamities to which we have alluded were, the inſurrection of Wat Tyler and his aſſociates, and the civil wars betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter. The inſurrection of Jack Cade we conſider as a branch from the "trunk of York;" or, more correctly ſpeaking, an experiment upon the temper of the people of London, which, probably, had all the ſucceſs that the adherents of the family of York deſired, or rather expected.

With reſpect to the former rebellion, which ſeems to have ariſen from the momentary impulſe of parental paſſion, and to have fired a train of other paſſions, which had probably been long engendering, and only wanted ſuch a ſtimulus to their exploſion, though its effects were exceedingly to be deplored, as, like the fiery eruptions of Veſuvius and Ætna, they ſpread alarm and devaſtation through the country, which finally centered in London *: yet as, in conſequence of the magnanimity of the Monarch, (then only fourteen,) they happily ſubſided, they are not, perhaps, ſo deplorable as the latter; though it muſt be allowed, that theſe exceſſes certainly left impreſſed upon the minds of the people an idea of the weakneſs of government, when called upon for prompt exertion to

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that Monarch, ſeems, from his virtues, to have been ſtrongly attached to him; therefore in his deſcription of a good prieſt, as imitated by Dryden, he, or rather both thoſe poets, ſeem impreſſed with the amiable character of that Prince, as they make a ſtrong attachment to him a prominent trait in the character of the man whom they meant to exhibit as an example to the "reſt in orders."

"The tempter ſaw him too, with envious eye,
And, as on Job, demanded leave to try.
He took the time when *Richard* was depos'd,
And high and low with happy *Harry* clos'd.
This Prince, tho' great in arms, the Prieſt withſtood,
Near tho' he was, yet not the next of blood."

Dryden's Fables, p. 515. 8vo. ed.

* Stow's Ann.

* The inſurgents, whoſe force is ſaid to have conſiſted of a hundred thouſand men, entered London by the Bridge; whence they proceeded to the Temple, whoſe magnificent buildings, at that time in the occupation of the ſtudents of the law, they deſtroyed by fire; they then ſet open all the priſons, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Tower of London, and, previous to their aſſembling in Smithfield, burned the magnificent priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, Clerkenwell. This manſion, with its appendages, was at this period the moſt ſplendid of thoſe belonging to any religious eſtabliſhment in London. The ſtate and grandeur of the Prior, who is ſaid, in theſe reſpects, to have vied with the Monarch, and the indolent voluptuouſneſs and imperious conduct of the Knights, had long made them in the firſt inſtance objects of the envy, and in the ſecond of the hatred, of the common people, who therefore heartily joined with the inſurgents in the demolition and deſtruction of buildings which, in their external and interior decorations, are ſaid to have contained ſpecimens of the arts both of Aſia and of Europe, and a library, or rather collection, of books and curioſities, which would, in a leſs turbulent age, have rendered its loſs an object of national lamentation.

oppoſe

oppoſe the ſudden outrages of an inflamed multitude.

This idea, it is probable, was the mental foundation upon which the uſurpation that ſucceeded was erected; the civil wars that followed were the conſequence. But however deplorable the effects of this long ſucceſſion of hoſtilities might be to the country in general (and that thoſe effects were felt long after the cauſes that produced them had vaniſhed, we can aſſert, upon the authority of the hiſtory and the detailed experience of ſucceeding ages), yet theſe effects, grievous as they certainly were, were leſs felt in London than in many other cities and towns. The reaſon for this is obvious: The citizens of the metropolis, engaged in manufactures and in commercial adventures, their ſtimulus and concomitants, ſeem, in thoſe ages, to have turned their minds very little toward politics, but, with reſpect to the operations of government and the claſh of parties, to have maintained a kind of neutrality, from which it has been ſeen that, previous to the acceſſion of Richard the IIId, neither the eloquence of Dr. Shaw, nor finally that of the Duke of Buckingham, could thoroughly rouſe them. That in thoſe times the citizens, who were by their ſituations as *commoners* of England, ſhut out from that extenſive political participation which they afterward enjoyed, minded commercial more than conſtitutional affairs, we have an inſtance in the ſtatutes of Edward the IVth; which, as it alſo informs us what ſpecies of manufactures, &c. were then in requeſt, by which we may pretty accurately gueſs at the habits and manners of the people, we ſhall inſert, on the authority of the author of that truly valuable work, the Annals of Commerce*, who, it muſt be obſerved, moſt judiciouſly ſtates, that "this application to Parliament gives us reaſon to ſuſpect that the foreign goods were

* "The male and female artificers of London, and other cities and towns of England and Wales, having repreſented that they were grievouſly injured by the importation of foreign articles of quality *inferior* to thoſe made by them, the Parliament, in conſequence, prohibited, for a time to be limited by the King's pleaſure, the importation and ſale of woollen caps, woollen cloths, laces, corſes, ribands, fringes of ſilk or thread, laces of thread, ſilk twined, ſilk embroidered, laces of gold, tires of ſilk or gold, ſaddles, harneſs belonging to ſaddles, ſpurs, boſſes of bridles, andirons, gridirons, locks, hammers, pincers, fire-tongs, dripping-pans, *dice*, tennis-balls, points, purſes, gloves, girdles, harneſs for girdles of iron, latten, ſteel, tin, or alkmine, articles made of tawed leather, tawed furs, buſcans (probably buſkins), ſhoes, galoches, or corks, knives, daggers, wood-knives, ſheers for tailors, ſciſſors, razors, ſheaths, *playing-cards* *, pins, pattens, pack-needles, any painted ware, forcers, caſkets, rings of copper or of latten gilt, chafing-diſhes, hanging-candleſticks, chafing-bells, facing-bells, rings for curtains, ladles, ſcummers, counterfeit baſins, ewers, hats, bruſhes, cards for wool, and blanch iron wire, commonly called white wire. The manufactures of Ireland and Wales might be ſold in England as freely as before, and alſo goods taken from enemies, or found in wrecked veſſels. The tenants of the precinct of the Chapel of St. Martin's le Grand "were exempted from the operation of this act." (*Acts* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 4.)—"This exemption is repeated in all the acts containing reſtraint upon trade about this time. We think it was claimed as a privilege annexed to the church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, to the Abbot or Dean and Chapter, of which the inhabitants of St. Martin's le Grand were and are tenants. Under theſe circumſtances, it appears that in thoſe ages theſe were the only *free traders*."

* Playing cards were invented in Germany before the end of the fourteenth century. At firſt they were uſed only for amuſement; they were afterwards made ſubſervient to ſuperſtition, by ſtamping on them, by the means of wooden blocks, the figures of ſaints, with appropriate inſcriptions. Some of theſe, executed ſo early as the year 1423, may be regarded as the firſt ſpecimens of printing. (*Idée generale d'une Collection d'Eſtampes*, pp. 239—250.)—This ſeems to take the honour of the invention of engraving upon wood from Albert Durer, who was born near half a century after, *i. e.* 1471, and who at leaſt carried the art to ſuch an exalted pitch, that his *cuts* are eſteemed as ſuperior to thoſe of the preſent day; we mean in correctneſs of outline, for they are certainly more than rivalled in elegance of deſign.

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of *ſuperior* quality, and thence that the home made goods required the protection of a *monopoly* againſt the foreign manufacturer and the Engliſh conſumer."

Another reaſon why, during theſe commotions, London enjoyed a comparative ſtate of repoſe, is, that it was equally the intereſt of the leaders of each of the contending parties, and conſequently of their adherents, as much as poſſible to preſerve it, becauſe they occaſionally drew from it their ſupplies of money, arms, accoutrements, &c., neceſſary to carry on a ſucceſsful warfare. They alſo, it may be ſuppoſed, reſpected it as the centre of religious eſtabliſhments, the ſeat of government, and were ſtill further intereſted in its proſperity, becauſe it not only contained their principal reſidences, thoſe manſions to which their wives and families flew as aſylums from the turbulence of the times, and the inſecurity of their caſtles, but alſo was, almoſt the whole of it, portioned out among them, and was, in fact, their property.

For theſe reaſons, and probably for ſome others, which, if neceſſary, might be adduced, of which the vicinity of the metropolis to the Tower of London is a moſt important one, it is obvious, that although the nobility of each party frequently entered the city with numerous trains of armed followers, it was their wiſh rather to repreſs than to excite tumults; and therefore we do not find, except upon ſome occaſional ebullitions of paſſion among their domeſtics, that the citizens were ever incommoded in their lawful purſuits, or that the nobility, however military their ideas might then be, however they might keep aloof from mercantile connexions, from which, it muſt be obſerved, ſome of them had ariſen *, had ever a wiſh to impede, ſtill leſs to deſtroy, that commerce which they well knew rendered the metropolis the moſt valuable appendage to, and the moſt brilliant jewel of that crown which was the object of the furious contention of their leaders.

Purſuing, therefore, their ſeveral avocations, and exerting their ingenuity and induſtry in the midſt of contention and hoſtility, we are to view the citizens of London as, ſometimes by ſlow and regular, ſometimes by more rapid, but always by certain degrees, approaching toward the goal of proſperity: therefore we ſhall now conſider, how far they were aſſiſted in this purſuit by circumſtances and cauſes at firſt ſeemingly remote, and the effect which thoſe had upon their moral habits.

One of the cauſes of the advancement of the City of London towards the goal of opulence, we have in a former Chapter noted, namely, the Cruſades. Another we have in this adverted to, in

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* There is, perhaps, no circumſtance in our civic annals that does greater honour to the country, than that of the number of perſons who have in former times, (for we do not purpoſe as yet to ſpeak of the preſent,) by purſuing with unremitting induſtry the ſpirit of commercial adventure, raiſed themſelves even to the peerage. Of theſe many have, by writers upon this ſubject, been mentioned: of which William de la Pole, a great merchant, whoſe houſe ſtood in Birchin-lane, who was created a Knight Banneret by Edward the IIId, and the hiſtory of whoſe family, rendered conſpicuous by their titles, their talents, and their misfortunes, is well known,

John Coventry, the ſon of William Coventry, of the City of that name, was an opulent mercer of London. He was Mayor in the year 1425. He appears, from his interference in the dreadful quarrel betwixt the good Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter and Cardinal Beaufort, which he ſucceeded in quelling, to have been a moſt ſpirited Magiſtrate. From him is ſaid to be deſcended the preſent Earl of Coventry.

The family of Rich, Earls of *Warwick* and *Holland*, aroſe from Richard Rich, an opulent mercer, who was Sheriff in the year 1441. His deſcendant Richard was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of the law; he became Solicitor General in the reign of Henry the VIIIth. He was created a Baron in the reign of Edward the VIth, and by the favour of this Monarch became Lord Chancellor.

The Holliſes, Earls of *Clare*, and finally Dukes of Newcaſtle, deſcended from *Sir William* Hollis, Mayor in 1540, ſon to William Hollis, citizen and baker.

There are many other inſtances; but as they moſtly aroſe in the ſixteenth century, and extended to the preſent, they are reſerved for the concluding part of this work.

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ſpeaking of the triumphs of Edward the IIId in France, diſplayed in the battles of Creſſy, Poictiers, and the poſſeſſion of Calais; alſo the naval victory, and the diſmemberment of various provinces in conſequence of the treaty of Bretigny*, which, by opening the way into the heart of that country, and cauſing the Engliſh arms to become the dread of the ſurrounding nations, not only produced riches, ſuch as, if we compare the *value* of the money of thoſe times with its *inſignificance* at preſent, might be ſuppoſed to accrue from a ſeries of Oriental conqueſts. The ſucceſsful wars of Henry the Vth in France, the battle of Agincourt, and the peace that ſucceeded, were attended with the ſame conſequences; riches poured into the nation †, luxury ‡ advanced another ſtep, and the advancement of its concomitant, commerce, was the conſequence. Another circumſtance that had a conſiderable influence upon Europe in general, and the metropolis of England in particular, was the ſcientific diſcoveries that during the courſe of, and from the thirteenth century were made. In thoſe times the powers of the human mind, which for a long ſeries of ages had lain dormant, or had been waſted in trifling reſearches, unmeaning diſputes, idle ceremonies, and ſuperſtitious obſervances, ſeem to have burſt forth, and gradually to have expanded. The rays of truth, gleaming from the torch of philoſophy, began to pervade and pierce through the thick gloom of ignorance in which this weſtern hemiſphere had long been enveloped.

Foremoſt on the liſt of thoſe benefactors to mankind, who endeavoured by experiment to reduce philoſophy to practice, and to apply thoſe diſcoveries which he made to the only purpoſe which renders ſcientific attainments valuable, namely, the promotion of the happineſs of the people, was Roger Bacon, a Franciſcan Friar of Oxford;

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* Dated 8th May, 1360.

† "Tell the King, from me, that for his father's ſake, *Henry* the Vth, in whoſe time boys went to ſpan-counter for *French* crowns, I am content he ſhall reign."—*Second Part of Henry the VIth, Johnſon's Shak.*

‡ That increaſing luxury is, in a great kingdom, a proof of increaſing wealth, and that its conſequence is, at leaſt for a time, the increaſe of commerce and traffic, few, we apprehend, will be ſo ſceptical as to diſbelieve. In luxury the French at this period certainly exceeded the Engliſh, as much as they did in arts, manufactures, and commerce; of which, with reſpect to manufactures, we have a convincing proof, in the reſtraining ſtatutes that were from time to time promulgated. In Paris it appears, that during the reigns of John and Charles *the Wiſe*, a far greater corruption of manners prevailed than in London, yet even in the former vice was not yet obſerved to triumph in her exceſſes; the tradeſman was not yet ſo far intoxicated with his wealth as to diſplay that inſolent pride which leads to the aſſumption of pomp and magnificence, generally the appendages of ſuperior rank. But although the French, or, rather, the citizens of Paris, had not, in thoſe days, attempted *in every reſpect* to vie with the Nobility, ſtill the ſumptuary laws (one of which prohibited the uſe of *cars*, another attempted to regulate the price of ſtuffs by the rank of the wearer, and another to encourage the national manufactories,) tend to prove, that they diſſipated their riches in ſuperfluities, and that their ambition rather wanted toleration than inclination. With the majority of the citizens of London in thoſe ages the caſe was far different; for although it was, in the inſtances that have been already ſhown, found neceſſary to reſtrain the younger part of them, and of the nation in general, by ſumptuary laws and proclamations, calculated alſo to repreſs the occaſional turbulence of their triumphant ebullitions, to puniſh thoſe vices they had gathered, and to prohibit thoſe faſhions of "fool and feather" that they had acquired in France, which brought in their train licentious gallantry and exceſſive gaming, yet the noble acts of the charity, and monuments of the piety, of the citizens of London in thoſe ages, ſhow that they better underſtood the true uſe of riches, and that, as theſe increaſed, their benevolence, which expanded with their expanſion, became at length ſo extenſive, as mentally to connect the idea of dignified liberality with the appellation of *an Engliſh merchant* in every part of Europe.

ford *; whoſe genius, ſoaring above the incomprehenſible jargon that was then dignified by the name of philoſophy, by his diſcoveries in mathematics, optics, and chemiſtry, appears to have wreſted the palm from the ſuppoſed inventors of later ages, and to have been the original conſtructor of many mathematical inſtruments, of teleſcopes, ſpectacles, microſcopes, burning-glaſſes, the camera obſcura, and gunpowder. Though all theſe inventions have been, at different periods, claimed by others, it is not impoſſible but that the original hints might have been derived from him; as were, unqueſtionably, many more reſpecting the rules of arithmetic, the exact period of the year, and methods for correcting the calendar. The diſcoveries of this illuſtrious man, oppoſed by the jealouſy and ignorance of the monks his compatriots, ſeem to have made their way into the world but ſlowly; yet they certainly were more known than has been generally believed, becauſe their author has been deemed a magician, or conjuror, by thoſe who certainly were *no conjurors*, and therefore would not have found out the merit of his inventions if ſome ſort of publicity had not been given to them.

* This illuſtrious Engliſh philoſopher was born at Ilcheſter, Somerſetſhire, 1214, and, under the auſpices of that eminent encourager of learning, Robert Groothead, who was his patron through life, educated at Oxford. He ſeems to have been moſt ſingularly fortunate with reſpect to his encouragers and inſtructors: theſe were, Edmund Rich, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; William Shirley, Chancellor of Lincoln, an excellent mathematician; and Richard Fiſhacre, an able profeſſor at Oxford and Paris. To the latter univerſity Bacon repaired, after he had finiſhed his education at the former. He returned to Oxford about A.D. 1240, and entered into the order of St. Francis. Devoting himſelf principally to chemiſtry, natural philoſophy, and mathematics, he purſued his ſtudies ſo ardently, that he is ſaid, in the courſe of twenty years, to have expended in experiments 2000l.; a ſum fully equivalent to 50,000l. at the preſent time. In the courſe of his works, he affirms, that chariots may be made to go without horſes (which we have ſeen); that machines may be conſtructed by which a man may mount into the air (whether this was firſt reduced to practice by the wings of Biſhop Wilkins, or a modern balloon, is uncertain); and others by which he may walk at the bottom of the ſea (which is the firſt idea of a diving-bell). In ſhort, from theſe and other circumſtances of his life, it was reported and believed, that he had recourſe to the agency of evil ſpirits, and that all his knowledge conſiſted in his profound ſkill as a *magician*. In conſequence, he was forbid to read lectures in the univerſity, and ſoon confined to his cell. He, after a cloſe impriſonment of ten years, was releaſed, and died at Oxford, June 11, 1292.

A RETROSPECTION *of* REMARKABLES.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

No. I.

THE commencement of a new volume of this Magazine, which, ſtimulated by public patronage, has *attempted* its *fiftieth ſtride* toward the palace of PRINCE POSTERITY, ſeems to be a period peculiarly adapted to the commencement of a NEW WORK, which, like "the world of wonders," ariſes from a courſe of deſultory reading, and will be continued occaſionally. It will contain remarkable circumſtances, ancient and modern, with obſervations upon them, whereſoever their ſubjects require elucidation. To have ſaid leſs with reſpect to this undertaking would not have been explanatory; to ſay more is unneceſſary, as, in its courſe, its pages will ſpeak for themſelves.

LONGEVITY.

In October, 1712, a prodigy is ſaid to have appeared in France, in the perſon of one Nicholas Petours, who one day entered the town of *Coutance*. His appearance excited curioſity, as it was obſerved that he had travelled on foot: he therefore gave the following account of himſelf, viz. That he was one hundred and eighteen years of age, being born at *Granville* near the ſea in the year 1594; that he was by trade a ſhoemaker, and had *walked* from *St. Malo's* to *Coutance*, which is twenty-four leagues diſtant, in two days. He ſeemed as ac-

* Coutance was an epiſcopal town, the capital of a ſmall diſtrict in Lower Normandy.

tive

tive as a young man. He ſaid, "He came to attend the event of a law-ſuit, and that he had had *four* wives; with the firſt of whom he lived fifty years, the ſecond only twenty months, the third twenty-eight years and two months, and that to the fourth he had been married two years; that he had had children by the three former, and could boaſt a poſterity which conſiſted of one hundred and nineteen perſons, and extended to the *ſeventh* generation." He further ſtated, "that his family had been as remarkable for longevity as himſelf; that his mother lived until 1691; and that his father, in conſequence of having *been wounded*, died at the age of one hundred and twenty-three: that his uncle and godfather *Nicholas Petours*, curate of the pariſh of *Balcine*, and afterward Canon and Treaſurer of the Cathedral of Coutance, died there, aged above one hundred and thirty-ſeven years, having celebrated maſs five days before his deceaſe. *Jacqueline Fauvel*, wife to the park-keeper of the Biſhop of *Coutance*," he ſaid, "died in conſequence of a fright, in the village of St. Nicholas, aged one hundred and twenty-one years, and that ſhe was able to ſpin eight days before her deceaſe *." Among the *Refugees* from this part of France we have known and heard of many inſtances of longevity, but certainly none equal to theſe.

ASTROLOGY.

DR. WILLIAM SALMON.

The author † of the Biographical Dictionary has, upon the authority of Granger ‡, aſſerted, that "William Salmon," well known as a ſucceſsful practiſer of phyſic, "died in 1700." It is, therefore, not only to correct an error which has crept into that valuable work, but to poſſeſs the public with ſome more particular notices of one of its *benefactors*, that we attempt this ſhort memoir: for, with reſpect to the error in chronology, to which we have alluded, we have, upon conſideration, ſome doubt whether it be one or not, or whether the author did not mean ſlily to inſinuate, that although the ſaid Doctor did actually *die* at the time he has ſtated, ſtill, as in the inſtances of Gadbury, Partridge, Wing, and many other aſtrologers, his *ſpirit* might walk, write, preſcribe, and publiſh, for many years after. From this he might intend to deduce this moral leſſon, that art, particularly the art of *pecuniary* extraction, ſometimes from *ſtars*, ſometimes from *ſimples*, is conſiderably longer than human exiſtence. However, be this as it may, it ſeems to be a poſition no longer tenable; as we can, upon the credit of the veracity of "the Hiſtorical Regiſter," with confidence aſſert, that Dr. William Salmon, though he might, by thoſe who at that time delighted to treat *weighty* ſubjects lightly, have been metaphorically ſaid to have attended his patients to the regions beyond the grave, or that when they had ceaſed to reſpire to have himſelf *expired*, with many things of the like nature afloat in the year 1700, did not *really* die until about the middle of December, A.D. 1712*.

As we have now ſettled the era of the death of this learned profeſſor, we conceive it to be a proper time to give ſome account of his *Life*: this we ſhall do in our own manner, making uſe of ſuch materials as we have been able to collect. Dr. Salmon, it appears, died ſuddenly; and although (whether Mr. Henry Coley, Aſtrologer and Almanack-maker, who was firſt his maſter, and then his rival and enemy, was fearful that philoſophical honours would be paid to his memory, and that, at leaſt, one of the *celeſtial fiſh* would in future be called *a Salmon*, is uncertain?) it is certain, that as

"Envy will merit as its ſhade purſue,"

nay will even purſue the *ſhade* of merit, ſo he, perhaps out of malice to the aſhes of his quondam pupil, gave the Compiler of the *Hiſtorical Regiſter* the *ſubſtance* of the following account.

The great Dr. Salmon, like thoſe Chaldean and Egyptian ſhepherds to

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* The air of the ſea-coaſt was held by the ancients to be peculiarly favourable to exiſtence. The *moderns*, in this country eſpecially, ſeem in a great degree to have adopted this opinion; theſe inſtances in the family of *Petours* confirm it: but whether, contrary to the practice of the occaſional viſitors at our bathing-places, they did not add the advantages of *regimen* to thoſe which the ſalubrity of the air afforded, is a queſtion not yet decided.

† Dr. Watkins.

‡ Author of the Biographical Hiſtory of England, 4 vols.

* Hiſtorical Regiſter, 1712, App. p. 32.

whom the world was indebted for the firſt aſtronomical obſervations, "was originally a keeper of ſheep, or of ſome ſimilar occupation," which obliged him to be much in the open air. In this ſituation, like his celebrated precurſors, he made his aſtrological obſervations, and having obtained a ſmall ſmattering of ſcience, ſays Mr. Henry Coley, "he came to London, and applied to me for further inſtruction;" though it appears, that by the force of his genius young Salmon afterward excelled his maſter; for he not only turned his ſtudies toward the *ſtars*, which may be termed a *light* art, but caſt his eyes down to the *Nadir*, and contemplated thoſe things which are ſaid to be neceſſary to complete a profeſſor of the *black art*, or, in other words, "*a conjurer*, or *cunning man*, as he was termed by the common people." How well he deſerved this appellation, will be ſeen by the progreſs which he made in the world. When he firſt began to hold converſe with the ſtars, or with *** *****, his decrees, myſtical as thoſe of the oracles of old, were delivered in a little room over the gate of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital *, whence he removed to a ſmall houſe by the ſide of Fleet Ditch, where he began to collect materials for that elaborate work, his Herbal †. This ſituation poſſeſſed many advantages, one of which we have ſtated in the note; another aroſe from its contiguity to Alſatia ‡, the inhabitants of which ſingular ſpot muſt have had frequent occaſion to conſult him both upon the ſcores of *health* and *fortune*. The theatre in Dorſet Garden might, from its *attractions*, have combined to have rendered his reſidence in its vicinity *deſirable* *. Whether, according to the faſhion of the times, this his dwelling was diſtinguiſhed by the *image* of a *pun* in the ſhape of a large gilt ſalmon over the door, ſuch as we have formerly ſeen identify the celebrated Mrs. Salmon's Court of Wax Work, we have not yet been able to aſcertain.

However this may be, the Herbal, and all the other purſuits of the learned Doctor, were ſuſpended, ſays Mr. Henry Coley, in conſequence of a voyage which he made to America with his wife's ſiſter, who, we believe, ſettled in Carolina. Upon his return, he is ſaid to have exerciſed that privilege which his great precurſor, Sir John Mandeville, ſo freely uſed, and which was formerly thought inherent to travellers, of *telling ſtories*.

Thoſe of Dr. Salmon were ſuch, ſays my author, "as neither himſelf nor any one elſe could believe." Dr. Goldſmith, had he been living in his time, and deſcribed his manner, would probably have ſaid, "The man bounces."

However, it appears that he did this, in ſome inſtances, with good effect; for he perſuaded the people that his medical ſkill was profound, conſequently he became the faſhion among the lower orders. Here he ſeems to have rivalled his neighbour, *Dr. Caſe*; though it muſt be allowed the latter had the *genteeleſt* practice. Be this as it may, Dr. S. got both reputation and money. To increaſe theſe advantages, which indeed may be *condenſed*, as the latter naturally follows the former, he reſumed the pen, and produced a work entitled "The Complete Phyſician; or, The Druggiſt's Shop opened." He likewiſe furniſhed his large Herbal, in two volumes, folio; wrote a treatiſe on Aſtrology; and another, which is e-

* This, we preſume, was one of the old gates of the priory, and unconnected with the hoſpital; though this building, which eſcaped the fire of London, was in a very ruinous ſtate at the beginning of the laſt century. In the year 1729 the preſent elegant pile was erected.

† For this undertaking, the ſituation that Dr. S. had choſen ſeems to have been particularly appropriate, as, before the Fleet Market was erected, a number of ſtalls, belonging to the dealers in herbs, fruit, and flowers, were ranged along the ſides of the ſtream, towards Holborn Bridge: ſo that he might be ſaid to have had his *ſubjects* brought home to him.

‡ White Friars, at that time the reſort of the idle and diſſolute.

* This theatre, the firſt in which, under the guidance of the taſte and genius of Sir William d'Avenant, the Engliſh became acquainted with *operatic* ſplendour, had a conſiderable influence upon the manners of the people; whether the change that took place in them was a *real* improvement, it is not here neceſſary to diſcuſs. Sir William continued at the head of the company until his death, which happened the 17th of April, 1668. After which event, his ſon, Dr. Charles d'Avenant, undertook the management.

ſteemed the beſt of his effuſions, which he called "Polygraphice; or, A Treatiſe on the Art of Painting."

Theſe works, which are certainly the emanations of an active, acute, and comprehenſive mind, however they may have fallen into diſeſteem, or rather, perhaps, into diſuſe, had at that time their admirers; of which their author was convinced by the increaſe of his practice, which became ſo great as to enable him to take the houſe near the Black Friars' Stairs, wherein he died.

This houſe, which had been built by *Sir Thomas Pike*, was, like his former, moſt advantageouſly ſituated, with reſpect both to the ſtudy and the practice of the Doctor. He therefore fitted it up at a conſiderable expenſe, particularly the library, which he is ſaid to have furniſhed with books to the amount of 2000l.; a large ſum in thoſe times; though we are ſorry to obſerve that, in his choice of *authors*, he was guided by the judgment and taſte of ſome auctioneers, who are ſaid to have been ſole arbiters of the *value* of the works in ſeveral arts and ſciences, and the preference of the editions that they procured, rather than his own. It is from ſmall circumſtances that we frequently gain a knowledge of the Roman character. The following ſtory, circulated by and among *his friends* during his life, ſhows that he was not held in much eſteem, and that his works were conſidered as of ſtill leſs value. Although auctions were by no means very common during the ſeventeenth century, they became faſhionable toward its cloſe. The death of Dr. Francis Bernard, A.D. 1697*, was conſidered as an event in the literary world; therefore, when the ſale of his library, which was in 1698, commenced, it was, in conſequence, numerouſly attended. The auctioneer, who, from his peculiar caſt of humour, had obtained the appellation of *Arch Millington*, happening to ſpy Dr. Salmon in the crowd at the time when he was exhibiting a volume of his works, opened it, and obſerving ſomething written in it in Dr. Bernard's own hand, he announced it by the title it bore, and added, "What renders this work more peculiarly valuable, Gentlemen, if any thing could add to its value, is, that it contains ſome of the late learned poſſeſſor's notes upon it." The conſequence of this intimation was, that it produced a ſpirit of rivalry among the bidders; but at length Dr. Salmon had the good fortune to obtain the prize. When the auctioneer had *knocked* down the lot, he begged permiſſion to read one of Dr. Bernard's notes: to this the company aſſented; and while the buyer, in the anticipation of *praiſe*, was exulting, he read to this effect, "*I have peruſed this work, and it is not worth a farthing.*"

How Dr. Salmon felt upon this occaſion, when, according to the practice of thoſe times, he had really *bought a bargain*, it is not neceſſary for us to conjecture.

* Dr. Francis Bernard was a phyſician of very conſiderable eminence for his talents and learning. He was alſo highly eſteemed by the literati for his bibliographical erudition. Of this his library was conſidered as a complete ſpecimen, as it contained a great number of books that were then deemed extremely curious. This collection ſold for 1600l.

LITERARY GLIMPSES; *or*, SHORT REMARKS *on ſeveral* SUBJECTS.

Being the Lucubrations of W. C., *a ſolitary Recluſe.*

(*Continued from Vol.* XLIX. *page* 436.)

XXXI.

WE may obſerve, that old people generally have a great unwillingneſs to give up any vocation, or way of life, to which they have been accuſtomed, though their infirmities may almoſt demand it; and this tenacity is generally thought to proceed from an avaricious diſpoſition, which cannot relinquiſh the very crumbs, as it were, of their profeſſional, or other earnings. But the reluctance *may*, and probably often *does*, proceed chiefly from another ſource; the gloomy reflection of the near approach of their latter end. For, if this relinquiſhment be to be made at once in an advanced age, it looks ſo like a giving up of life, the actual putting of one foot into the grave, that they have not courage to make the attempt. Hence they defer the diſagreeable moment as long as they can, and feel a happineſs in every little deed and office which protracts the time, keeps them within the circle of ſociety, and makes them appear to themſelves and others neither as altogether ſuperannuated or uſeleſs. And we may obſerve

ſerve further, that, for like reaſons, old men do all their little acts with a complacency of mind which we never obſerve in the young. For, to the naturally ſtronger degree of pleaſure they have in doing what they will conſider their *duty*, they in ſome ſort add that of a *reprieve*.

XXXII.

It is ſaid, that when *Stephen Batori*, King of Poland, offered to free the ſlaves from the *corporeal chaſtiſement* often inflicted upon them by the nobility of Livonia, that they could not bear to have ſo ancient a cuſtom abolithed, and therefore petitioned the King to make no innovation *. This ſhows the folly of *bigotry*. But it alſo ſhows ſomething elſe in the human mind worth attending to. It proves, that old cuſtoms may often deſerve to be retained, merely from the circumſtance of their being *old*; and that therefore, whenever an uſage is reſpected, and at the ſame time is innocent and indifferent in its nature, it is *ſtubborn* and *impolitic* to attempt to deſtroy it, becauſe it brings no pecuniary benefit, or is founded upon no ſyllogiſtical *reaſon*. Man is man; and while he is ſo, he will derive much of his ſatisfaction, if not of his happineſs, from attention to *feelings* which a late cold blooded, and equally erroneous philoſophy, would have us to hold of no account.

XXXIII.

Of the two kinds of *ſatire*, the laughing, like that of *Horace*, and the vindictive, like that of *Juvenal*, the laughing kind is by moſt critics preferred to the other, as more likely to be effectual, and as indicating a better diſpoſition in the writer. This repreſentation, I think, on many accounts, far from being juſt. For the laughing ſatyriſt (and ſo it is alledged) only laughs to make his terms cut the deeper; more intent apparently that his object ſhould feel as a *man* than as an *offender*; which circumſtance tinges a juſt indignation with ſo much malignity. And thus, with a ſimilar ſpirit, indifference and contempt are often ſhown, when it is ſuppoſed anger and reſentment would convey inferior puniſhment Where, then, is the peculiar *humanity* of this mode of a ſatyriſt's *making*, as *Dryden* ſays, *his deſperate paſſes when he ſmiles*; this *tickling while we ſtrike*, as others expreſs it? And, in atrocious caſes, where is the *propriety?* How would familiar wit and unfeeling jocularity ſuit a Judge upon the Bench? How did the Saviour of the world and his Apoſtles reprimand ſin and wickedneſs? And how will the deciſions of the laſt day be delivered?—The truth is, in correcting ſlight ridiculous failings, there may be propriety in laughter, as the occaſion might not generate any more powerful emotion. But in other caſes it is doubtleſs incongruous; it is wrong; nay, it ſeems to be unbecomingly malignant. Honeſty of heart, and rectitude of underſtanding, will always be beſt pleaſed with a direct, open reſentment; deep and heavy in ſome proportion to the enormity of crimes and the depravity of guilt. And none, ſurely, will approve of ſatire indiſcriminately exhibited *in ſmiles*, who do not prefer *laughter* to *ſenſe*, and *buffoonery* to whatever is *beneficial* and *ſerious*. Thus much is ſaid of ſatirical correctives, which are juſt and proper on the principles of evident reaſon. But after all, it would conſtantly become a ſatyriſt to reflect, that in every ſpecies of reproof there is ſomething due to the pleadings and abatements of *Chriſtian charity*.

XXXIV.

Moraliſts and divines juſtly concur in repreſenting the obligations we are under to benefit the *community*, of which we are a part, as great and rational; though they may not be bound upon us in all caſes by the force of eſtabliſhed laws. But if theſe obligations be ſo apparent and needful, much more ſo muſt be thoſe which we owe to *ourſelves*; which, beſides their moral fitneſs, are forcibly inculcated in the Scriptures, and muſt hence neceſſarily affect us moſt nearly in their conſequences. Yet among *youth* we now often ſee this capital duty ſhockingly tranſgreſſed in almoſt all their conduct and habits. And ſuch is the folly and infatuation of the times, that errors of this *home* and intereſting kind meet with little diſcouragement from their friends, or the world at large; but, on the contrary, they are excuſed at all points, under the gentle appellations of *wild oats* and *natural gaieties*, and perhaps by thoſe perſons, too, who are

* Bibl. *Univ.* IV. 161.

are particularly ſcrupulous in enforcing all the *ſocial* kind of obligations. Conſiſtency is often as hard to learn as wiſdom.

XXXV.

The hiſtory of the deliverance of the Iſraelites out of Egypt, their tedious journeying in the wilderneſs, and their final happy eſtabliſhment in the land of Canaan; and in which the Deity is a viſible and avowed leader and governor; is (if not an intended *type*, as many divines think, yet) a moſt *ſignificant repreſentation* of the heavenly ſupport the faithful and patient ſhall aſſuredly receive in their pilgrimage through life. And does not this hiſtory, on many accounts, contain the beſt inſtruction for that end which could be offered in the then degenerate ſtate of the world? For, as *temporal hiſtory* was to adumbrate the *ſpiritual things* of God, *temporal rewards* might aptly prefigure the *ſpiritual rewards* of another life. To the Jews, indeed, a future ſtate was not directly diſcloſed. But their inducements to due obedience gained from the various leſſons given them in the divine diſpenſations, of which they were moſt viſible objects, were the ſame *in kind*, though not *in degree*, with thoſe revealed at the coming of Chriſt. In this manner might the ſcripture *types* and *hiſtorical examples* teach the Jew, as, indeed, they ſtill continue to edify the Chriſtian. They ſpeak as plainly to the *ignorant* as to the *learned*; and though ſects may differ as to the explanations of particular recondite paſſages of the Sacred Text, yet all muſt agree in what was one end and aim in ordaining theſe ſingular and carefully *recorded* facts.

XXXVI.

It is not great magnitude, or what greatly exerciſes the faculties to comprehend it; nor elevated ſentiments, nor heroic deeds, that are the ſole ſources of the *ſublime*. It has much to do with facts and cuſtoms even of the moſt *trivial* kind, if, in themſelves, they be fitly calculated to ſtrike the *imagination*; that is, to ſtrike it in a way which may be termed *poetical*. *Milton* has in ſome place theſe words, *Twice ten thouſand, (I the number heard)*; in which the parentheſis, trifling as it may ſeem, is very ſublime. In the *Pſalms* it is ſaid, *Ride on becauſe of the word of truth*, &c.; where there is ſublimity in the ſimple terms, *Ride on*. The whole proceſs of crowning a King muſt undoubtedly be grand, but the point of higheſt ſublimity is, probably, in the inſtant of placing the crown upon his head. It is the ſame when an officer draws his ſword to head his troop; when a judge puts on the cap of condemnation; and in a number of other *little* acts, which are thus calculated to affect the mind, and to which, therefore, every poet will pay great attention, if he have true taſte, due feeling, and a proper knowledge of human nature.

(*To be continued.*)

ADVENTURES *of a* PEN.

THERE is always a taſte in writing peculiar to the times; and biography ſeems to be the moſt faſhionable ſpecies of modern literature; but like every other, it is rendered leſs eſtimable by the attempts of common imitators. It is unfortunate, that the great cannot enjoy the triumph of a new invention in their ſtables, nor the beautiful any innovation in their dreſs, (which they deſign, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the inferior world,) becauſe the unqualified vulgar aſſert their privilege of copying the follies of their *betters*: and before the ladies have made their ſecond appearance in public, they have the mortification to ſee their mutilated ſacks, or altered ruffles, trailing at the trains and dangling at the elbows of their chambermaids or tradeſwomen. And thus it is in compoſition; for an author no ſooner produces ſomething *original*, and admirable, into the world, but a ſwarm of imitators copy his grains of ſentiment and language at ſecond-hand, with equal abſurdity and impropriety, as the chambermaid the airs and elegancies of her lady's dreſs and manners. The exquiſite ſimplicity of Gray, and the uncommon ſublimity of Milton, has been attempted in ten thouſand elegies and poems; and becauſe Smollet, Cibber, and a few others, have ſucceeded in preſenting a picture of their lives and conduct to the public, every inſignificant emmet who crawls upon the face of the earth has thought proper to blot paper, and be the hero of an uſeleſs tale.

The *origin* of hiſtory is noble: it was *formerly* a generous tribute, which men of genius and curioſity paid to the names and reputation of their anceſ-

tors;

tors: it was a faithful regiſter, in which was recorded the virtues and heroic achievements of ſuch as had marked their lives with particular honours, and ſignalized themſelves in the ſenate, on the ocean, or in the field: the magnanimity of the warrior, the loyalty of the patriot, and the wiſdom of the counſellor, was equally applauded, and their examples recommended to our imitation. The hiſtorian held up to our view the mirror of truth, and pointed out to us *ſuch* actions as deſerved regard and immortality: and by *his* aſſiſtance the offspring of the great and good, even to his loweſt deſcendants, might be touched with hereditary ardour, and emulate the excellence of their progenitors. But hiſtory is now degraded to romance; and to commemorate the intrigues of a miſtreſs, or the riots of a toper, to celebrate ſuch beings as have never diſtinguiſhed themſelves by any efforts either of manual, mental, or mechanic ſuperiority, is generally the buſineſs of *modern biographers*.

Amidſt ſuch an infinite variety of examples to keep my endeavours in countenance, I ſurely ſhall be pardoned if I relate a ſeries of circumſtances, which however ludicrous they may appear, yet often happen in real life.

I was involved in the foregoing reflections, when I (the other night) retired to repoſe, and ſoon after dropping to ſleep, imagination continued my ideas, and in one of her accuſtomed whimſies repreſented the Pen with which I had been writing *burleſquing* the hiſtoric mode, and (ſtarting from its ſtandiſh) addreſſing me as follows:—

The truth of your *own* obſervations, Sir, has occaſioned my preſumption. A *Guinea* has given to the world, in the hiſtory of his life, four volumes of amuſement; and a *Halfpenny* has related his adventures in a ſtrain of ſentiment and pleaſantry: why then ſhould not the Pen (whoſe words are generally marked in more laſting characters) communicate to the public the great events of an active and induſtrious exiſtence? Yet ſhould *theſe* examples have no weight, I hope you will pardon the liberty, in conſideration of my having *long* ſerved you with irremittable fidelity.

My pedigree baffles the curioſity of hiſtorians, and is, indeed, unknown to the whole race of *lineage-mongers*; one of my great anceſtors being the firſt feather in the wing of that very gooſe which preſerved the capital of Rome; a ſecond deſcendant was the companion of *Virgil* in his ſtudious hours, aſſiſting him in the compoſition of thoſe elegant poetic leſſons of piety and patriotiſm; and a third, ſome centuries nearer the preſent times, grew upon a gander in the River Avon, and afterwards became at once the friend of *Shakſpeare* and mankind, as he had a principal concern in the tranſcription of many of the *ſublimeſt* pictures of human nature. Such, Sir, were my forefathers; and let your readers learn from hence, that the *feather of a gooſe* may be as well born as themſelves, and have an equal claim to the dignity of birth. With regard to my *preſent* family, ſome of its branches are ſtill noble, and in the confidence of princes and ſtateſmen, and ſome (I muſt confeſs like a faithful hiſtorian) are in *leſs* elevated ſituations, one of my uncles being a ſort of hackney ſcrivener, and a diſtant relation bound apprentice to a political writer in the newſpaper; (we are all liable to misfortune, you know, Sir.) At the ſame time I muſt obſerve to you (but let it be in a whiſper, as it is a dangerous piece of intelligence,) that my elder brother drew up the preliminary articles of the peace, and is now (though he is very infirm) retired into the country with a *noble Lord* his particular friend: and my ſecond brother, without all doubt, wrote a certain number of a certain periodical paper, which has furniſhed ſo many of the learned in the law with profitable employment. But mum, Sir, I hate vanity, and flatter myſelf that, independent of ſuch aſſiſtance, I ſhall convince you, that I may modeſtly hope to acquire ſome praiſe for my own private merit.

I cannot, however, reſiſt the deſire I have to deſcribe my mother, who was taken notice of by all the ſwans of the Thames: ſhe was remarkable for a fine turn in the arching of her neck; a tranſparent whiteneſs, of ſo ſilvery a caſt, that her feathers, varying in the ſun, had the appearance of cryſtal floating in a mirror; ſhe had neither awkwardneſs in her deportment, waddle in her walk, nor clumſineſs in her ſwimming, but (as if nature had intended her as the modern paragon of her ſpecies) every principal quill ſhe produced, (and they were numerous,) ſome of which are ſtill in employ, has figured eminently in the literary world.

One

One of peculiar *ſtrength* and *force* was given to the *author of the Adventurer*; and one of the *whiteſt gloſs*, and moſt emblematic of the *purity* of his genius, became the confident of the *Laureat* Whitehead; and as to *myſelf*, Sir, I am at preſent *your* property; but whether I am equal to my relations muſt be determined *hereafter*.

I ſhall not any longer trouble you, Sir, with any juvenile tranſactions, but ruſh "*into the midſt of things*," and date my adventures from the *day* in which I *firſt* became of ſervice to mankind. Although I have obſerved, that my brotherhood are in the moſt honourable employments, and that my mother was at once the object of love and admiration, yet ſhe partook of the fate of mortality, and (in an advanced age) fell a victim to a power, who with equal impartiality ſtrikes the monarch and the gooſe. The very remains of thoſe who *have* been our favourites are dear to us: and though my parent died, I have already told you her feathers were treaſured up, and diſtributed among the literati of the age. But it was my fate to remain diſregarded upon the ſtump of that wing which, after it was ſtripped of its nobleſt plumage, became the privilege of the cook. Yet be not *therefore* leſs fond of me, Sir; many an acquaintance of *yours*, no doubt, has riſen from the kitchen to the drawing-room; and it is one of your *own* maxims, that nothing but intrinſic greatneſs can confer ſuperiority.

While I was under this cloud, I own I underwent the ſevereſt drudgery and indignity: I was thrown in the common room (promiſcuouſly) among bruſhes, and other articles of culinary ſlavery, *now* the ſport of the ſcullion, and now of the footboy, till one day a ſervant who was romping with the chambermaid threw me (in a duſty condition) in the face of the fair-one, who, in revenge, toſſed me abruptly on the back of the fire, where I lay for ſome time enveloped in ſmoke, and parching with heat. I was, however, at length reſcued from this imminent danger by the coachman, (for I was in a family of quality ſtill,) who had juſt received a letter, and at that moment wanted to return to it an anſwer: he ſnatched me on the inſtant my feathers began to ſinge with the flame, and I now became a quill. The remainder of the wing he laid carefully down, and withdrew with me to another apartment, above the ſtable, where I ſuffered a copious immerſion in pump water, and was ſoon brought to my uſual tranſparency. The next operation of my deliverer was the reduction of my ſize, and the alteration of my ſhape: in ſhort, honeſt John mutilated me into a Pen; and though I might not have, at that early period, the moſt elegant *form*, or be poſſeſſed of the power of making the moſt *maſterly ſtrokes*, yet I was plain, open, and *ſincere*; I could anſwer the uſeful purpoſes of *ſettling the accounts* of *corn* and turnpikes, and well enough mark the days of *ſpending* and *receiving*.

My firſt employ, after this migration, was to write the ſimple dictates of my protector's heart to a young woman whom he loved; and I cannot but obſerve, to the honour of John, that though I have ſince penned many a more florid epiſtle, I never, in the whole courſe of my adventures, marked a performance with greater ſincerity and honour. I began to preſage happineſs from this favourable ſetting out, and congratulated myſelf on the agreeable proſpect of enjoying the confidence of the tender and *ſincere*; of imparting the ſecrets of commutual hearts, and ſoothing the impatient lover by gentle intelligence. But alas! Sir, what but an appendage of a gooſe would truſt to the promiſes of appearance!

I did not long receive the gratifications I had fondly painted to myſelf; my airy temples of love were demoliſhed, and from being a friend to the tendereſt and beſt affections, I ſoon became acceſſary to fraud and impiety. The coachman had no ſooner ſuperſcribed his letter to his beloved, than I was placed in a ſtout machine of horn, whence I was unluckily removed by a wretch who ſought the ſtable as a fit ſituation for his infamous buſineſs: for the *Butler* of the family happening to ſee me, employed me to write in a blank leaf as follows:—

"Mem. Six dozen burgundy, with black ſealed corks, for the uſe of my private friends, (if miſſed,) to be charged to *election riots*.

"A dozen Coniac: Do. charge. N.B. Coniac, in *Jonny's Cellar*.

"Mem. Silver ſalvors, cups, and urns, which I preſented (with an alteration of the coats of arms,) to Jonny, muſt be charged to the account of *Black Jack*, who is to be turned off for divers ſuppoſed miſdemeanors.

"N.B. My maſter is out of claret——

Private mem. *Two dozen* only remaining, to be ſent to Jenny Catchim's."

Methought, Sir, I felt my feathers ſtand ruffled and erect upon my back, at the villainy of this unfaithful ſteward, and I heartily wiſhed for the unaſſiſted power either to detect him, or to eſcape the infamy to which I was involuntarily condemned.

Having taken theſe minutes, he replaced me in the horn, where I had ſcarce time to reflect on the knavery to which I had been a witneſs, when a villain of another ſort had occaſion to uſe me, in the way of aſſiſting *his* endeavours.

It happened that the next heir of the family, whoſe *principles* were known, and whoſe letters were often intercepted, by his father, came one day, with all the tokens of hope and fear, into my receſs, to pen a few lines (in defiance of the perſecutions and vigilance of his parents,) to a *ſimple creature*, whom he was labouring to betray. It was now the criſis of her reputation or diſgrace, for the unhappy girl (it ſeems) had already yielded up her heart, and her virtue began to give way. I was compelled to make an appointment, in terms that were ſcarce to be reſiſted by her whoſe principles are undetermined; the hour of aſſignation was midnight, and it was at once the hour of rapture and ruin; for the *next* morning the rays of truth flaſhed too ſevere a lightning upon the boſom of the lady, and in the anguiſh of guilt ſhe added ſuicide to proſtitution, and her name is remembered by an *aged mother* with *diſtraction*. Here a ſecond time I began to kindle with indignation at the *monſter*, and even at *myſelf*, to reflect, that I was inſtrumental to the ſeduction of innocence, and the defloration of *maiden honour*; and ſurely, Sir, an honeſt abhorrence of the deed ſo wholly poſſeſſed me, that I *twirled* myſelf round in his odious hand, and *endeavoured* to blot out thoſe ſentiments, that ought (for the ſake of virtue, manhood, and ſociety,) to be obliterated for ever. But this virtuous effort availed nothing, and its conſequence nearly threatened my *deſtruction*; for my attempts had no other effect than to make me tranſact again the deteſtable buſineſs; and my refuſal to mark the deluſive expreſſions on paper (for indeed the ink had froze with horror to the nib) induced the barbarian to deepen the ſlit of my tongue; after which (not anſwering his purpoſes) he daſhed me with a malicious *force* againſt a corn-bin on which he had been writing, and damning me for a good-for-nothing ſcoundrel, left me gaping, in the *agonies of ruin*, on the ground.

DIONYSIUS.

(*To be continued.*)

FETTERS *of the* PRESS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FOR a warning to the preſent, and for the information of future times, I ſolicit the inſertion of the paper I now ſend you in the European Magazine. By the politician it will be deemed a curious document, as it proves the arbitrary character of the laſt of the infatuated Stuarts, and by the hiſtorian, as it aſcertains the early outrages meditated by the Crown againſt the liberty of the ſubject. King James acceded to the throne the 6th of February, 1685. Viewing the fluctuating and uncertain ſtate of the Preſs at that period, and comparing it with the preſent ſecurity, we are prompted to exclaim, with CATO,

Remember, O my friends! the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down
From age to age by your renown'd forefathers,
(So dearly bought, the price of ſo much blood.)
O let it never periſh in your hands!
But piouſly tranſmit it to your children.

I am, &c.

July 4. C. D.

At a Court held at Stationers' Hall, On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1685.

WHEREAS this Court hath this day received his Majeſties command and pleaſure, bearing date the 21ſt of this inſtant, May, by Sir Roger l'Eſtrange, Knight, Surveyor of the Preſs, about the licenſing and entering of all books and papers for the better government of the Preſs; together with an expreſs order to communicate the ſame unto all the Members thereof: This Court, in obedience to his Majeſties command, do, according to their duty, hereby ſignify his Majeſties royal pleaſure to all the Members of this Company, in the words following, viz.

"That

" That the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Company, without delay, notifie unto all the Members and Dealers in the Trade of the ſaid Company, that in caſe of all books and papers hereafter to be imprinted or reprinted, they repair to ſuch licenſers in the matters of common law, hiſtory and ſtate, heraldry, titles of honour and arms, books of divinity, phyſick, philoſophy, arts, and ſciences, as did formerly licenſe books and papers reſpectively treating of the ſaid ſubjects, before the time of the late ſcandalous and intolerable liberties of the preſs. And that in the caſe of ſuch miſcellaneous books and papers as ſhall not fall properly under thoſe heads, it is our further pleaſure, that they be ſubjected to the cenſure of the Surveyor of the Preſs, or of ſuch his deputy or deputies as ſhall by him, the ſaid Surveyor, be thereunto authorized and appointed. Requiring the ſaid Companies exact obedience herein, and their uttermoſt care alſo by neceſſary orders and bye laws, and by the powers and priviledges of their charter, to provide, that no books or papers be hereafter printed or publiſhed, without ſuch licenſe as aforeſaid: and that nothing be done, either by themſelves, or any of their Members, contrary to the tenor hereof.

" Provided always, That all books and papers to be hereafter imprinted ſhall be entred in the regiſtry of the Company of Stationers, (books and papers of patent-right onely excepted, and ſuch other books and papers as ſhall be agreed upon betwixt the Surveyor of the Preſs and the ſaid Company of Stationers.)

" And likewiſe, Provided that no entry be made of any books or papers as aforeſaid hereafter to be imprinted, without the name of the licenſer of the ſaid book or paper unto the ſaid entry annexed.

" It is, moreover, our expreſs will and command, that you (viz. the Surveyor of the Preſs,) exerciſe all ſuch powers as formerly you did, and as lawfully you may, in and about the regulation of the preſs; and that you ſee diligently to the execution of theſe our royal commands, and render a report vnto us from time to time, in caſe of any oppoſition or diſobedience thereunto; THE COMMAND OF THE PRESS BEING A PREROGATIVE INDISPENSABLE FROM THE SOVERAINTY OF OUR IMPERIAL CROWN. And for ſo doing this ſhall be your warrant."

And you are to take notice, that order is given to the Clerk of this Company, that he henceforth enter no books or copies in the regiſter of this Company, but according to the rules and directions above mentioned.

And to the end that none may plead ignorance about the authorities to licenſe the ſeveral ſubjects herein-mentioned, you are to take notice,

1. That all books concerning the common laws of this realm are to be licenſed by the Lord Chancellour or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, the Lords Chief-Juſtices and Lord Chief-Baron for the time being, or one or more of them, or by their or one or more of their appointments.

2. That all books of hiſtory, and books concerning the ſtate of this realm, or other books concerning any affairs of ſtate or hiſtory whatſoever, are to be licenſed by his Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State for the time being, or one of them, or by their or one of their appointments.

3. That all books concerning heraldry, titles of honour and arms, or otherwiſe concerning the office of Earl-Marſhal, are to be licenſed by the Earl-Marſhal for the time being, or by his appointment; or in caſe there ſhall not then be an Earl Marſhal, to be licenſed by the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, or any two of them, whereof Garter Principal King of Arms to be one.

4. That all books of divinity, phyſick, philoſophy, arts, and ſciences, be licenſed and allowed by the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Lord Biſhop of London, for the time being, or one of them, or by their or one of their appointments; or by either of the Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors of either of the univerſities of this realm for the time being. The ſaid Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors of either of the ſaid univerſities are onely to licenſe ſuch books as are to be imprinted or reprinted within the limits of the ſaid univerſities reſpectively, but not in London or elſewhere.

And it is ordered by this Court, that all and every the Members of this Company do punctually obſerve all the

rules and directions above preſcribed and directed, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

JOHN GARRET,
Clerk to the ſaid Company.

A TOUR *through the* SOUTHERN PROVINCES *of* FRANCE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XLIX, *page* 417.)

LETTER V.

Mr. V——— to Mr. B———.

Marſeilles, Oct. 20, 1788.

AT length, my dear B——, I have gathered up reſolution enough to take my leave of Aix and Mad. D——. Our parting ſhowed that we had taken a lively intereſt each in the happineſs and welfare of the other. I have found nothing as yet to replace her value in my breaſt; her converſation was peace and pleaſure, her conſolations were a cure for the malady of the mind, and her advice the wiſdom of a protecting angel. The only charm to ſoothe the pain of abſence is in hope; that delightful hope that promiſes we ſhall meet our friends again.

I ſhall endeavour to recollect ſome curioſities of this province of which I omitted to ſpeak in my laſt; and then I ſhall proceed to give an account of Marſeilles, where I am now arrived.

In the dioceſe of Arles, and three leagues from that city, towards the North Eaſt, is the BOURG DE BAUX, a place which is remarkable for its having given its name to one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious houſes ever known in the hiſtory of Provence.

The celebrated Counteſs of Baux, famed in the hiſtory of the provincial TROUBADOURS, who preſided at the Court *d'Amour*, gave her deciſions upon the queſtions propoſed to her in verſe. She lived at the beginning of the twelfth century; a datum to which we may trace the earlieſt poetry of the Troubadours which remains extant. The names of the ladies who held the Court of Love with Etienne de Baux, and who were its Privy Counſellors, are preſerved to us in the lives of the ancient Troubadours, publiſhed by Jean de Noſtradamus, an author of the ſixteenth century. We find there the Counteſs de Dye, who was herſelf a poet, and wrote ſongs for le Beau Guillem-Adhemar, Adelazie, Counteſs of Avignon, la Dame de Sigue, and la Dame de Clauſtral, all of them Counteſſes of Marſeilles.

Towards the ſea, and at ſeven leagues from Arles, on the eaſtern ſide, is the ſmall but handſome town of Salon, the birth-place of Doctor Michael Noſtrodamus, born in the ſeventeenth century, famed for his predictions in verſe. The tomb of this pretended prophet has nothing very remarkable about it; but a traveller like myſelf muſt not ſay he has been at Salon without taking a look at it. This tomb is to be ſeen in the church of the Cordeliers, in going in by the door of the cloiſter at the right hand againſt the wall. It is nothing more than a projection of about a foot from the wall. It is a ſquare of about the height of a man, and the lower part is in the form of a ſlope or ſhelve. Upon this tomb is the buſt of Noſtradamus, which repreſents him as he was at the age of ſixty-two years. His arms, and thoſe of his wife, are upon a ſquare of black cloth, between his portrait and his epitaph, which is graven on a ſtone. It is in Latin, of which I will give you the literal tranſlation. "*Here reſt the bones of the illuſtrious Michael Noſtrodamus, the only one worthy, in the judgment of all, to write with his almoſt inſpired pen, and according to the direction of the ſtars, the events which would arrive upon the earth, who lived ſixty-two years ſix months and ſix days, and died at Salon in the year* 1566. *Poſterity envy not his repoſe.*

Anne Pouce Gemelle ſouhaite à ſon epouſe la veritable felicite.

They tell us here, that the prophet of Salon buried himſelf alive in his tomb; but very few believe it. It is more than likely, too, that Noſtrodamus, who was a clever man, knew better than that he actually poſſeſſed the power of divination to which he pretended. His Centuries, which he wrote without doubt for his amuſement, and which are applicable to all manner of events, paſt, preſent, and future, owe their ſucceſs alone to the ignorance and credulity of the age he lived in. Noſtrodamus dedicated the ſecond edition of his book to Henry the IId, from whom he received many kindneſſes, as well as from Catharine Medicis, Emmanuel Duke of Savoy, Catharine of France his wife, and even from Charles the IXth. He had a brother named John, Member of the Parliament of Aix, and one of the beſt provincial poets of his time, and who publiſhed the lives of the ancient

Troubadours,

Troubadours, which contain many very curious anecdotes. The ſame Michael Noſtrodamus had a ſon named Cæſar, who has given us a badly-written hiſtory of Provence, but full of intereſting facts. I recollect having read in ſome hiſtorical work, that there was formerly near to Brignolles, the Abbey de la Celle, founded about the year 1011, and of which the *Religieuſes* were removed to Aix in 1659, on account of the relaxation of diſcipline which was introduced into that houſe. Among the nuns of diſtinction, I can only recollect the name of Garſenis de Sabran, Counteſs of Provence, and mother of Raymond Berenger. She had her gallants, and was fond of the romantic gallantry ſo much the faſhion of the time. Her Troubadour, who in all his ſongs boaſted the merits of that Princeſs, ſaid, that to make himſelf worthy of her he ſhould poſſeſs the politeneſs of Aimar, the gentility of Trincaleo, the generoſity of Rendos, the affability of the Dauphin, the good-humour of Father de Maubon, the bravery of Seigneur de Beraud, the wit of Bertrand, the courteſey of Chalillon, the magnificence of Nobles, the voice of Miraval, the gaiety of Pont de Cap d'Oeil, the rectitude of Bertrand de la Tour. *Un tel amas*, he adds, would be perfect.

Will you not put this delicate praiſe on a footing with the beſt pieces of the age? For my part, I am inclined to believe that that ingenious ſong was known to the author of the following, which was made at the Court of Lewis the XIVth: it is a woman who ſpeaks:

" Si j'avois la vivacité
Qui fait briller Coulange,
Si je poſſedois la beauté
Qui fait regner Fontange;
Ou ſi j'étois comme Conti
Des Graces le modèle,
Tout cela ſeroit pour Crèguy
D'ût-il m'etre infidèle?"

Before I conclude my account of Aix, I muſt ſay a word or two of the *Tour d'Aigues*, which is not far from the right bank of the Durance. It is a very handſome ſeat, and which has been in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral great families. Antoine Renè de Bouliers laid the foundation at the beginning of the ſixteenth century. His ſon and grandſon continued the work. Before the principal gate is an eſplanade worthy of being noticed, with very deep moats, full of running water, round the caſtle. There is a *facade* which is well ſpoken of by military men. There is alſo a handſome ſquare tower above, which they tell us was conſtructed by the Romans. This beautiful building is alſo a monument of love and madneſs, exemplified in the perſon of Jean Louis Nicholas, Petit-fils d'Antoine, and Baron of Cental, who deſigned it to be the habitation of a great Princeſs with whom he was enamoured, and whoſe adventures are no ſecret.

" Qui plus qu'une autre femme
Porta gravè dans ſon ame
Le commandement divin
De l'amour de la prochain."

The cyphers of this Queen's name are to be found in a thouſand places, about the walls of the caſtle; and thoſe of the Baron accompanied with three Latin words,

" *Satiabor cum apparuerit.*"

" *I ſhall be ſatisfied, when ſhe appears.*"

But the hope of this amorous gentleman was diſappointed.

" Au demeurant la gentille Princeſſe
Ne vit jamais un lieu ſi beau,
Et le Baron, qui s'attendoit ſans ceſſe,
En fut pour les *frais* du château."

Whether this tradition is fabulous or not, it is certain that the Queen Catharine of Medicis paſſing through Provence reſted at this caſtle, the 6th of July, 1579, and remained there until the next day in the evening. She was accompanied by the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Marſhal of Montmorenci, the Prince of Conde, the Princeſs of Lorraine, her little daughter, the Princeſs of Conde, and others. It is ſaid by thoſe who will not believe the ridiculous paſſion of the Baron de Cental for Queen Margaret, that it was on this occaſion that the old Baron, then more than eighty years of age, cauſed to be written on the walls of the caſtle the words *Satiabor cum apparuerit*, to expreſs the joy which he felt at being honoured with a viſit from his ſovereign.

Now then for Marſeilles, which is not unjuſtly called *la Grèce Françaiſe*. It is ſurpriſing that our authors agree in giving this city only the third rank among the towns of Provence. Aix, it is true, is now the capital, and Arles was formerly one, of a great kingdom; but Marſeilles was alſo in its time a powerful republic, and ought incon-

teſtably

teſtably to be regarded as the moſt commercial, the richeſt, and beſt peopled town of the province. It is ſituated in the Mediterranean, at the extremity of a gulf, covered and defended by ſeveral iſlands, and is partly built on the acclivity of a hill, and partly on a plain.

There is not any proof that there were any other towns in Gaul at the time of the foundation of Marſeilles, which owed its origin to a colony of Phocians. Juſtin tells us, that theſe Phocians having landed in Provence, ſent their deputies to Nanus, King of that country, to aſk his leave for them to ſettle on the coaſt, offering at the ſame time to make an alliance with him. This Prince was at the time occupied about the marriage of his daughter Gyptis, and was about celebrating the cuſtom which required, that when any Nobleman would eſpouſe the Princeſs, they ſhould aſſemble all the young men of the ſame condition with herſelf, and that the one to whom ſhe ſhould preſent a cup full of water ſhould be accepted the ſon-in-law of the King. The Princes of the country were then at the Court of Nanus. The day of the ceremony was arrived. The meeting was held, and all were attentive, expecting Gyptis to declare her choice, when Protis appeared at the head of the Phocian deputies, in the midſt of the aſſembly. Preſently the looks of every one were fixed on the ſtrangers; they admired above all the handſome figure, the manners, and the dreſs of Protis. The Princeſs, urged by a new impulſe and ſentiment which ſhe could not reſiſt, moved forwards, and preſented the ſtranger Protis with the cup, to the aſtoniſhment of all; but Nanus, who had only commanded a ſet of ſavages, flattered, without doubt, at having alliance with the Chief of a poliſhed people, confirmed the choice of his daughter, and made a grant to the Phocians of the ground on which Marſeilles was built. This was about ſix hundred years before the Chriſtian era.

The account which theſe firſt colonies ſent into Ionia of the beauty and fertility of the ſoil, engaged their countrymen, who had juſt fallen under the yoke of the Perſians, to forſake their native place. The greater part embarked ſecretly with their wives and children, and threw into the ſea a maſſy piece of iron made red hot, ſwearing never to return to their country until that piece of iron ſhould come up and float on the ſurface of the water. Some of them landed in Corſica, others in Italy, and the greater number at Marſeilles. Fifty ſeven years had expired at that time ſince the Phocians had begun to raiſe the walls of the town, and the popular government was already eſtabliſhed there. This republic was not long before it began to flouriſh by the induſtry and genius of its inhabitants. They did not confine themſelves to teach only the Celtic Gauls the cultivation of herbs and plants, and of the fruits which they had brought from Aſia Minor; they gave them, beſide, the firſt notion they had ever entertained of the uſe of writing, as well as of the beauties of eloquence and poetry.

Ariſtotle, you may remember, in his Treatiſe on Republics, makes great eulogium on that of Marſeilles. The ancients ſpoke of its wiſe laws, which were graven upon tables, and put up in the public places, to the end that no one might be ignorant of them; but they had ſome remarkable for their ſingularity. Men convicted of a crime which merited death were condemned to drink the *cicuta*, or hemlock. It was for this purpoſe that they kept the ſugar of that deadly plant in a public depoſitary near the priſon. You well remember that the ſame law was practiſed at Athens.

Another law ſtill more worthy of remark was that which reſpected ſuicide. It was not allowed the Citizens to ſhorten their days; but thoſe who found themſelves old and infirm, or who were tired of life, explained their reaſons to the Magiſtracy: if they were approved, they granted them the permiſſion of drinking publicly the *cicuta*, after having taken leave of their friends and relations. One of our coſmographiſts of the ſeventeenth century ſays, that fifty years only before the time he wrote, the ruins of the place where the *cicuta* was kept was to be ſeen, and that it was not deſtroyed until the *hoſpital general* was built on the ſpot. Happy conſequence of civilization! It was a juſt and grand diſpoſition of Providence, that an eſtabliſhment for the preſervation of life ſhould replace one which was erected by ſavage barbarity for the purpoſe of deſtroying it.

All our ancient authors agree, that the

the Marſeillois were in the habit of lending their money to their friends, on condition that they ſhould return it to them after their death in the Elyſian fields. They add, that this was not *une plaiſanterie*; and what proves it, is, that after their manner they had a firm belief in the immortality of the ſoul. Another proof is, that the Marſeillois buried their relations with conſiderable pleaſure, after having expreſſed their ſincere regret at being obliged to part with them for ſome time; but after theſe compliments were over, they enjoyed themſelves at their tables, with the conſolation that they ſhould meet them again in a delightful place created for the virtuous in another world.

The Marſeillois publicly worſhipped the Diana of Epheſus, whom they had conſulted on leaving Phocia. They raiſed a temple to her in this new ſettlement, as well as to Apollo. The worſt of the thing was, that they ſacrificed human beings to theſe falſe gods: they abandoned, however, that horrid cuſtom by degrees. In the firſt times fathers ſacrificed their own children; afterwards they immolated ſtrange ſlaves in the flames. Theſe barbarous ſacrifices were offered up in the Sacred Groves ſituated near the town. They became at length reduced to a ſimple ceremony, and which was not reſorted to but in times of calamity. They made choice of a poor creature, whom they nouriſhed with every delicacy for ſeveral days, and when he was fat enough, they poured all manner of maledictions on his head. They loaded him with all the iniquities of the people, and drove him out of the town.

The Phocian Marſeillois had many long and ſevere wars to maintain againſt the Salis and others; and when nearly vanquiſhed, they formed an alliance with the Romans, and made conſiderable conqueſts, and by their numerous navies had the dominion of the ſeas: but what made them more celebrated was, their knowledge of the ſciences and fine arts. There was eſtabliſhed at Marſeilles an academy, where they taught not only the Greek and Latin tongues, but even rhetoric, poetry, and philoſophy, medicine, juriſprudence, theology, mathematics, and aſtronomy. "I ſhall not forget Marſeilles," cried Cicero, in his oration for L. Flaccus. "Thou whoſe virtue is ſo eminent, that moſt nations ſhall yield to thee, and to whom even Greece is not to be compared."

According to Pliny, Marſeilles was the miſtreſs and the abode of the ſciences.

The Queen Medicis came once by ſea to this place: her galley was ſeventy paces in length, with twenty-ſeven oars on each ſide, and entirely gilt with gold on the outſide. The poop was inlaid with Indian cane, ebony, granate, ivory, and lapis lazuli, and was covered with twenty rings of iron enriched with topazes, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, with a vaſt number of pearls, which together gave a moſt ſplendid appearance. The arms of France compoſed of diamonds of the greateſt value, and thoſe of Tuſcany with five large rubies, a ſapphire, and an immenſe pearl at the top, and a fine emerald in the midſt, was at the back of the ſeat of the Queen. There were, beſides, a croſs of diamonds, and another of rubies. The rooms of this galley were hung with gold tapeſtry; the rowers were clothed in ſcarlet, and had bonnets enriched with the *fleur de lys* in gold. This ſplendid barge was accompanied by ſix others, Florentines, five belonging to the Pope, and five of Malta.

In reading this deſcription, you will think of the voyage of the famous Cleopatra up the river Cydnos, in a veſſel, the poop of which was of gold, the ſails of purple cloth, and the oars ſilver, and their movements regulated by the ſound of inſtrumental muſic, where the Queen Cleopatra lay in the moſt voluptuous attitude, under a pavilion of gold, and was attired with all the brilliant decorations which the poets have given to Venus. Yet, my dear B——, what is there in all this pomp and luxury equal to the beauties of chaſteneſs and ſimplicity! The mind cannot reflect on theſe elegancies without aſſociating them with the deſires and paſſions which have kindled them, pride, effeminacy, wantonneſs, and luſt. We are afraid to examine who were their owners, becauſe we have a preſentiment that they could not be virtuous or honeſt. Grandeur of apparel and equipage ſuits a Monarch and the Nobility, but then it muſt be that grandeur and apparel which is in agreement with the dignities of honour and virtue: the achievements of bravery, and the clothing which correſponds with the

the mind; rich but not gaudy, grand but not voluptuous.

I am not apt to moralize: give me, however, thoſe ſcenes where plainneſs and ſimplicity are the chief characters, and which promiſe to the mind of philoſophy a ſeries of undiſturbed pleaſures and enjoyments, where no inordinate paſſions interfere, where no pride is to be pampered, where no dignity other than that of virtue (which, by-the-bye, can ſupport itſelf) is to be maintained.

But not to get too ſerious, I muſt tell you, that Guſtave has got into a quarrel here, and about a woman too, UNE BELLE MARSEILLOISE. I was diſturbed a few mornings ago by a violent altercation below ſtairs: it was Guſtave, who was engaged with a tall, ugly, boney figure, no leſs perſon than my *Traiteur*. They had ſeized hold of each other's hair, and was in the elegant attitude of Roman gladiators; when my entrance in ſome meaſure put a ſtop to the combat, in which poor Guſtave muſt inevitably have come off worſt, as his thin ſlender legs could ſcarcely uphold him even when no impetus was applied to diſturb the equilibrium of his body. I concluded that, as Guſtave was a great epicure, he had been finding fault with the cooking of the *Becaſſes* and *Becaſſines* which we had had for dinner. It was not ſo. My valet had, it ſeems, been caught by the *Traiteur* with his wife, on whom he beſtowed the title of *Traitreſſe* with no ſmall portion of reſentment. Guſtave very gallantly defended the character of the lady, who put herſelf under his protection from what ſhe called the cruelty of her huſband: and indeed it was quite amuſing to ſee the *beautiful* MARSEILLOISE, with a face as ſwarthy as an *Egyptian*, and eyes like a lynx, putting her arm within that of the old valet, and chattering at her huſband, while the gallant Guſtave fiercely bid defiance to the *Traiteur*. I began to be uneaſy on account of my ſervant, whom I reſpect for his fidelity to me, and honeſty to all the world, except where his gallantry is concerned, which, by his own account, has happened more than an hundred times in his life. The lady paired off with Guſtave, and he provided her a lodging. The *Traiteur* threatened a great deal; but the lady, to put an end to the fears of her lover, and the threats of the other, declared openly, and with a great deal of candour, "that they were not married," and that ſhe had a right to chooſe where ſhe pleaſed. So Guſtave came off in triumph; and proud enough he has been ever ſince. He begged my pardon for having occaſioned me any diſturbance; and aſſured me, that nothing could have made him ſo incautious, but *un combat de l'amour*.

Excuſe, my dear B——, the trifles with which I try to entertain my friend. If what I hear is true, you ſtand in need of amuſement; and if ſo, I cannot employ myſelf better than to give recreation to a mind that I have ever loved to find happy and at peace. Whatever gloom may be around you, and whatever phrenzy of opinion may diſturb the more officious, that my dear B—— may remain tranquil and compoſed is the moſt ſincere wiſh of his friend

V***.

ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, LITERARY, *and* MORAL.

No. VII.

On the ORIGIN *and* PRACTICE *of* DUELLING.

"It is," ſaid I, "in fields of war, and in actions which have the ſervice of our country in view, that courage is permitted to be ſhown; that which arms us againſt our friends or countrymen, in contempt of all laws, as well divine as human, is but a brutal fierceneſs, madneſs, and real puſillanimity."

Memoirs of the Duke de Sully, Miniſter of Henry the Great.

AMONG the remains of barbariſm which have contaminated the refinement of civilized ſociety, the ſanguinary practice of *Duelling* is moſt obviouſly deſtructive of the principles of juſtice, and moſt effectually counteractive of the dictates of humanity.

Laws were enacted to reſtrain the vicious propenſities of men, and to prohibit them from injuring their neighbours; but this practice ſets all law at open defiance, and, by allowing free indulgence to the gratification of private reſentment and inſidious malignity, gives impunity to crime, and places the aggreſſor on an equal footing with the injured. Laws require that all litigations between men ſhould be ſettled on the immutable principles of

juſtice;

juſtice; but honour, as it is falſely called, commits every deciſion to chance and animal dexterity—it makes no diſtinction between the innocent and guilty.

Nor is duelling leſs incompatible with refined feeling and delicate ſenſibility, than it is repugnant to the dictates of juſtice. So as the man of honour ſatiates his vindictive ſpirit, what is it to him how many families he plunges in miſery, overwhelms with grief, and deprives, perhaps, of their only ſupport and protection. Callous to all impreſſions of pity, he attends not to the cries of the fatherleſs, the lamentations of the widow, or the mourning of friends. The ſufferings of others are never placed in competition with the gratification of his own malignant and deſpicable propenſities. The predominating principle of his heart is a ſelfiſh attachment to a favourite opinion, which he prefers to the exerciſe of beneficence and charity. Savages are cruel, becauſe all around them inſpires ferocity; but it is diſgraceful to enlightened man to become thus deliberately inhuman!

We have termed Duelling the remains of barbariſm; and it is manifeſtly a veſtige of that period when men entertained very confined notions of juſtice, and laws were extremely undefined and imperfect. Yet anciently there were many circumſtances which palliated its injuſtice, and gave our barbarous anceſtors an indiſputable ſuperiority over their refined but degenerate ſucceſſors. As the practice was recogniſed by the laws, ſo was the Magiſtrate firſt applied to for his ſanction, who only granted permiſſion when he found it impoſſible to produce any other proof of innocence or guilt than by reſorting to this ſummary method of deciſion. It was not the firſt ebullitions of rage—it was not the firſt dictates of violence and caprice—that influenced the conduct of the combatants. They were unacquainted with any mode of adminiſtering juſtice, and they devoutly conceived that Heaven would inflict defeat and infamy on the guilty, and remunerate the innocent with honour and ſucceſs. But our modern men of honour are actuated by very different conſiderations. They violate laws which they know it is their duty to obey, render implicit and obſequious obedience to every ſuggeſtion of malice and paſſion, while they reject, without heſitation, the plain and unſophiſticated dictates of juſtice, reaſon, and common ſenſe—indeed they corroborate what Dean Swift ſomewhere humorouſly obſerves, that "common ſenſe is not ſo common a thing as is commonly imagined." Another peculiarity in the ancient practice of duelling was, that thoſe who were incapable, on account of bodily infirmity or deficiency in ſkill, were permitted to chooſe a champion, who undertook to ſupport their cauſe, and to devote his life to the maintenance of the honour of his employer. But how mean, pitiful, and degrading, does the conduct of our modern men of honour appear, when contraſted with theſe exalted and generous ſentiments of barbarians!—No diſability or infirmity can excite their compaſſion—the weak and infirm muſt attend to their ſanguinary call, or be ſubjected to abuſe, and overwhelmed with diſgrace.

This infernal manner of deciding quarrels was utterly unknown among thoſe poliſhed nations of antiquity where "the laws governed men, not men the laws." By them it was neither conſidered as a mark of refinement or courage. The ancient Romans and Grecians were unacquainted with it. And yet the Romans by their bravery obtained the dominion of the world; and who will dare impeach the courage of the ancient inhabitants of Lacedemon and Athens?—They conſidered it, indeed, as truly honourable to fall combatting the enemies of their country; but to deſtroy a fellow-citizen by *any means* was deemed a moſt flagitious and enormous crime. It is recorded of a Roman General, (Marius,) diſtinguiſhed for his military capacity and courage, that when challenged to ſingle combat by a barbarian, he anſwered, "If the fellow is in haſte to die, let him go and hang himſelf."

In vindication of this monſtrous practice, it has been aſſerted, that while war is permitted, duelling is juſtifiable, and the authority of Dr. Johnſon has been adduced to ſubſtantiate this opinion. (*See Boſwell's Life of Johnſon*, page 400, and 372 4to. ed.) But that great man was not incapable of a paradox, and this is not one of the leaſt palpable of his inconſiſtencies. It is derogatory to the dignity of nations to acknowledge a ſuperior; and where all aſpire

aſpire to an equality, who ſhall be the arbiter of differences? Man, however, as an individual, is accountable to a ſuperior—he is amenable to thoſe laws from which he derives perſonal ſecurity and protection, and which are inveſted with power to inflict puniſhment on thoſe who tranſgreſs their injunctions, and to enforce obedience from thoſe who diſpute their authority. But where power is equally divided, as it neceſſarily muſt be between independent communities, it is impoſſible that ſatisfaction can be obtained for injuries received, but by the exerciſe of coercion, and an appeal to phyſical energy and force. As there are ſome diſeaſes incident to the human body on which medicines have no effect, ſo war, though confeſſedly a very ſerious calamity, is an evil for which it ſeems impoſſible to diſcover a remedy. But duelling is an evil which has increaſed from the lenity and forbearance of law, and the undiſturbed prevalence of opinions inimical to the happineſs of ſociety.

By the Britiſh laws, duelling is declared murder, and Sir William Blackſtone denominates it a high contempt of the juſtice of the country. But hitherto this denunciation appears to have been conſidered as a *ſcarecrow* hung up *in terrorem*, rather intended to alarm and deter men from the commiſſion of the crime, than inveſted with actual power to inflict puniſhment. Indeed the illuſtrious perſonage from whoſe Memoirs we have extracted our motto declares, that his expectation of its being extirpated are rather founded upon the hopes of an alteration in ſentiment than by exceſſive rigour of puniſhment, which he believes will be found leſs efficacious than degradation and diſgrace.

Not all the glories he acquired, not all the mighty projects which he executed, confer on the memory of Louis the XIVth more indubitable honour than his ſtrenuous and ſucceſsful endeavours to aboliſh this practice. Nor were the edicts he cauſed to be iſſued againſt duelling only advantageous to his own dominions; but ſuch was the influence of his reputation and example, that all Europe felt the benefit of his magnanimous reſolutions. It was deemed diſgraceful to adhere to a practice which had incurred the diſapprobation of ſo enlightened a Monarch. But as Barbarians deſtroy in a day what it coſt ages of civilization to erect, ſo fools, who are too frequently the directors of faſhion, have re-introduced, without difficulty, what the united efforts of the moſt conſummate wiſdom could not effectually eradicate.

But it is to be hoped the dictates of juſtice and wiſdom will ſucceed to the ſuggeſtions of cruelty and folly; for did the duelliſt ſeriouſly reflect on the diſtreſs he occaſions by gratifying his revengeful diſpoſition, his obduracy might poſſibly be ſoftened into compaſſion, and the irritation of a moment converted into active and permanent benevolence. To the motives of humanity may be added the commands of religion; for ſurely this practice is very inconſiſtent with the mild doctrines of that beneficent religion which enjoins all its faithful followers "to do juſtly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God." T. T.

CHARACTERISTICKS.

No. V.

ALIENATUS is proud, mean, liberal, parſimonious, prudent, incautious, punctual, and incorrect. Alienatus never likes to ſpeak to any one who is not of equal or ſuperior rank in life to himſelf. He conſiders that he is degraded by being ſeen in company with a man who cannot trace a noble origin, and his converſation is only of Dukes and Earls. Yet Alienatus is not aſhamed to accept an obligation in private from a man of the humbleſt condition and circumſtances: he borrows frequently of his ſervants, and takes care never to pay them again; he does not mind being in debt for trifling ſums of a few ſhillings among little tradeſpeople, but would think it a diſgrace to his character to avoid a payment due to a gentleman. Alienatus is liberal, that is when he has had his wine, and don't know what he is about; but when ſober, he is the moſt parſimonious creature in the world. If he aſks any perſon to dinner, he is conſtantly uneaſy until he ſees that they have done eating; and he watches every glaſs of wine as if he was a philoſopher noticing the action of a fluid; and the only way to get a bumper from him, is to get him drunk as ſoon as poſſible, when he becomes ſo liberal, that he never ceaſes to preſs you to take glaſs after glaſs until midnight. Alienatus is the moſt prudent man in the world in ſome of his affairs, and the moſt incautious and careleſs in others. Alienatus will require the uttermoſt farthing in change from a poor tradeſman,

man, but would not hesitate to lend his name for a hundred pounds to a swindler who called himself a gentleman, and who had a fashionable appearance. Alienatus is remarkably punctual to his word: he would not neglect to make a payment he had promised to a man of consequence; but his principle relaxes as the claim descends, and to a poor or distressed person he does not consider himself as bound to keep his word at all. Alienatus in the place where he lives is despised: he is in debt all over the neighbourhood for small sums, not because he is unable to pay them, but because he considers them as matters beneath his regard. He is astonished to hear a man saucy about the long standing of his bill; and is in so great a passion, that he would have him committed to the house of correction, if possible, for only presuming to ask for his money. Alienatus never breaks his word to a great man, and never keeps it with a poor one. It is not unusual to see a gilded chariot at the door of Alienatus with some one of his acquaintance; at the same instant with a fishwoman, who is demanding her money from his servants with all the lowest figures of rhetoric common to persons in her situation in life. Alienatus gets uneasy at this interruption, and the money is sent down stairs. The story spreads among the other tradespeople, and they take care to *time* their *ill-timed* applications in the same way. Alienatus is harassed to death; he is perplexed what to do; he asks advice of Modus, who recommends him to settle all these little matters in preference to paying a great Lord a hundred pounds, which could be postponed with ease until his own rents come round. Alienatus considers a moment; wishes Modus good morning; takes a coach to his Lordship's house; pays the money; and has three summonses against him the next day from the fruiterer, the publican, and the poulterer: he is so much offended, that he will take no notice of them until an order is taken out, and an execution put into his house; when he sends for his attorney, and pays the debt with costs. Alienatus has a handsome income, and might live with great convenience and credit to himself; but his parsimony gets him into expenses, and his meannesses into scrapes. Alienatus is respectable and despicable, wise and a fool.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Editor of Charlotte Richardson's Poems, of which some account was given in your Magazine for September last, requests leave, through the same medium, to state, for the satisfaction of the numerous and liberal Subscribers, the following particulars; namely, the sums that have been received; the various purposes to which they have been applied; the cash remaining in hand; and the debts which are yet unpaid.

Money received.	£.	s.	d.
1288 Copies of poems by subscribers, at 5s. each	320	10	0
40 ditto to the first subscribers at 2s. 6d. each*	5	0	0
600 ditto sold to Messrs. Johnson, Mawman, and Wilson, at 2s. each	60	0	0
Received in presents by the generosity of subscribers	94	0	0
72 Copies not yet paid for			
2000 Copies	479	19	0

Disbursements.	£.	s.	d.
Printing two editions of 1000 copies each, putting 1400 in boards, advertising, carriage of parcels, and postage of letters	158	18	6
At her own earnest request, in discharge of debts contracted during the life of Mrs. Richardson's late husband	24	16	0
Money expended for her use during a long and dangerous illness of seven months, including house rent	17	0	0
Laid out in the purchase of 275l. stock in the 5 per cents., April 19th	255	15	0
Expenses of purchasing stock, power of attorney, &c	2	4	0
Cash in hand, July 6th, 1806	21	5	6
	£. 479	19	0

* The original price was 2s. 6d.

When the Editor receives the money which ſtill remains due, 25l. additional ſtock will be bought, ſo as to make the whole amount to 300l. for the author's uſe. She muſt inevitably have ſunk under her many afflictions, had ſhe not been relieved from pecuniary diſtreſs by the extraordinary liberality of the ſubſcribers to her poems, aided alſo by the judicious advice of Dr. Belcombe, and the ſkilful attention and ſalutary medicines of Mr. Mather, ſurgeon and apothecary of this city; neither of whom would accept the ſmalleſt gratuity. Should ſhe recover ſo as to be able, it is her wiſh and deſign immediately to reſume her ſchool, which has now been laid aſide many months. Should it be otherwiſe, ſhe has appointed guardians for her child; and in the event of his not living to attain the age of manhood, after a few ſmall remembrances to particular friends, ſhe has left the remainder of her little property to the Grey Coat School of this City; a diſpoſition reſpecting it which appeared to her juſt in itſelf, and which ſhe hoped would be gratifying to her generous benefactors.

CATH. CAPPE.

York, July 6th, 1806.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR JULY 1806.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by Himſelf: Containing an Account of his Life and Writings; interſperſed with Anecdotes and Characters of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Perſons in his Time, with whom he has had Intercourſe and Connexion. 1 vol. 4to. 1806.

THOUGH it has of late become in ſome degree the faſhion to undervalue the literature of this age, by invidiouſly, and ſometimes incorrectly, comparing its different ſpecies with the effuſions of former periods, to which peculiar circumſtances, perhaps, combined to give celebrity, there is ſtill one particular branch of compoſition that has moſt fortunately eſcaped from the cenſure of the critics, and from the merit which, generally ſpeaking, it has diſplayed, not only maintained its ſituation as a rival to thoſe labours to which we have alluded, but, in many inſtances, obtained the palm of pre-eminence. The reader will here anticipate, that we advert to hiſtory, the nobleſt ſubject that can engage the attention, or elicit the energies of human genius; and which, whether taking the wideſt range it embraces, while it ſyſtematizes the events of empires, developes cauſes, accounts for effects, and which may in one ſhort ſentence be termed the philoſophy of mankind, or, acting upon a more contracted ſcale, confines its reſearches to a particular country, dynaſty, or people, is equally inſtructive. Of both theſe ſpecies of writing we have, in the courſe of the laſt fifty years, had examples that have, from their excellence, identified the character of the age; and while they have afforded ſubjects from which the pencil of Raffaele would have derived honour, they have alſo exhibited what may be termed a deſcription of his ſtyle, combining at once grandeur, ſimplicity, harmony, and elegance.

A third ſpecies of compoſition, certainly not leſs pleaſing, though perhaps leſs elevated, has been purſued with equal ſucceſs, and received with ſtill greater avidity; this is biography. Of this the era to which we have alluded has produced many ſucceſsful inſtances. This claſs of compoſition may be properly enough divided into two branches; the grand and the familiar: the former exhibiting the lives of Monarchs, Popes, Princes, Stateſmen, &c., and the latter thoſe of men conſpicuous for their piety, for military talents, or for ſcientific attainments.

From

From this ſpecies of writing, it is almoſt unneceſſary to ſtate, that much of the inſtruction and amuſement of the preſent age are derived. When a man eminent for his knowledge and abilities expires, we are naturally anxious to become acquainted with the progreſs of the life he has paſſed, to trace the ſteps by which he attained celebrity, and through this medium to develope the progreſs of his mind, as diſplayed in his purſuits, his paſſions, his virtues, and his foibles. Perhaps this deſire ariſes from motives of curioſity, which, though generally ſpeaking laudable, are in many a little *ſuſpicious*, as it may be doubted whether they wiſh to *imitate* his example, or to *compliment* their own ſuperiority.

Theſe obſervations regard poſthumous celebrity: of no importance to the ſubject whoſe life we may chance to contemplate, and therefore not quite ſo certain to attract that keen curioſity, which, while it reads, devours, as the ſpecies of biographical compoſition now before us, which, (from being the effuſions of the mind, the abſtract of the memory of a writer who preſents to the world a commentary on his own actions, or, in other words, his *whole length* portrait, drawn by himſelf,) is therefore with propriety termed MEMOIRS.

Of the difficulty of this kind of compoſition every one muſt be ſenſible: there are few authors but, under ſuch circumſtances, might be likely to ſay too much of themſelves; and ſtill fewer, however cautious in this reſpect they might have been, but would, by critics, be thought to have exceeded. In fact, they place their perſons in a ſituation like that of a parliamentary candidate upon the *huſtings*, whoſe whole life is very frequently commented on before his face for the amuſement of the public, and he has at once the pleaſure to hear, from different ſides, how keenly he can be cenſured, and how ably defended.

Aware of the difficulty of the taſk to which we have alluded, Mr. Cumberland, at whoſe work we are happy to have arrived, has choſen the wiſeſt method to ſteer betwixt the *Scylla* and *Charybdis* of the Magazines and Reviews. This, he well knew, was to found a plain unvarniſhed tale upon the baſis of integrity. We read his Memoirs with pleaſure, becauſe we are convinced that they are faithful delineations of the characters that they exhibit, authentic records of thoſe times that they include, and correct deſcriptions of the places to which they extend. If in one inſtance, and indeed only one, we think that Mr. C. might have touched the portrait of a gentleman who was known to us with a lighter hand, eſpecially as he *is no more*, we are ready to allow that the outline, though *harſh*, has ſome characteriſtical traits, which, we ſhould have hoped, the *official* connexion that once ſubſiſted betwixt the delineator and the gentleman to whoſe memory we allude, whoſe family we venerate and reſpect for talents and virtues with which, particularly thoſe of the *laſt* ſurviving *brother*, Mr. C. is as well acquainted as ourſelves, would have induced him to ſoften.

Having made this obſervation upon what we conſider as a blemiſh in ſome pages of the work, (an obſervation that was extracted by our feelings as men, and our duty as reviewers,) we now with cheerfulneſs proceed in the pleaſing purſuit that lies before us. We have already given our ſentiments with reſpect to this ſpecies of writing in general. How this particular inſtance of it is executed, will be beſt conceived by introducing the author, as often as is conſiſtent with our plan, to ſpeak of, and from himſelf.

"At the cloſe of the year 1804, whilſt I am ſtill in poſſeſſion of my faculties, though full of years, I ſit down to give an account of my life and writings. I do not undertake the taſk lightly; for I have weighed the difficulties, and am prepared to meet them. I have lived ſo long in this world, mixed ſo generally with mankind, and written ſo voluminouſly and ſo variouſly, that I truſt my motives cannot be greatly miſunderſtood, if, with ſtrict attention to truth, and ſimplicity of ſtile, I purſue my narrative, ſaying nothing more of the immediate ſubject of theſe memoirs than in honour and conſcience I am warranted to ſay.

"I ſhall uſe ſo little embelliſhment in this narrative, that if the reader is naturally candid, he will not be diſguſted; if he is really amuſed, he will not be diſappointed."

* * * * *

"Of many perſons with whom I have had intercourſe and connexion I ſhall ſpeak freely and impartially. I know myſelf incapable of wantonly aſperſing the

the characters of the living or the dead; but though I will not indulge myself in conjectures, I will not turn aside from facts; and neither from affectation of candour, nor dread of recrimination, waive the privilege which I claim for myself, in every page of this history, of speaking the truth from my heart. I may not always say all that I could, but I will never knowingly say of any man what I should not.

"As I am descended from ancestors illustrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition, I will not say I am not vain of that distinction; but I will confess, it would be a vanity serving only to expose my degeneracy, were it accompanied by no worthier passion."

After Mr. C. has given us this his mental picture at the commencement of the work, of which we have *traced* the greater part, because it shows the disposition with which he began it, he proceeds to state some account of his family.

This he commences with a literary sketch of that truly excellent prelate, Dr. Richard Cumberland, elected Bishop of Peterborough 1641, who was his great grandfather. "He was," says Mr. C., "author of that excellent work, entitled *De Legibus Naturæ*, in which he effectually refuted the impious tenets of Hobbs;" and consequently not only re-evidenced the truth of the Christian religion, in opposition to the atheistical and profane, though *classical*, notions, displayed in the *Leviathan*; but publicly censured the philosopher, and *tacitly* the Monarch who had protected and rewarded him. This work was of essential service to the cause of truth, as it in a great degree rescued the learned from the errors of dangerous doctrines, and equally dangerous examples.

The notice of this Prelate is followed by that of Dr. Richard Bentley, the maternal grandfather of the author; to whom we must say, that had it been possible for him to have chosen his ancestors, he could not have fixed upon any that have acquired or deserved more celebrity.

Respecting, as we do, the genius that has long distinguished the family of Bentley, of which some elegant (though political) specimens have within these few years been exhibited, we shall gratify ourselves with the extraction of the following passage, and then make some short remarks upon it.

"Of Dr. Richard Bentley, my maternal grandfather, I shall next take leave to speak. Of him I have a perfect recollection. His person, his dignity, his language, and his love, fixed my early attention, and stamped both his image and his words upon my memory. His literary works are known to all. His private character is still misunderstood by many. To that I shall confine myself; and, putting aside the enthusiasm of a descendant, I can assert, with the veracity of a biographer, that he was neither cynical, as some have represented him, nor overbearing and fastidious in the degree as he has been described by many. Swift, when he foisted him into his vulgar *Battle of the Books*, neither lowers Bentley's fame, nor elevates his own; and the petulant *Poet*, who thought he had hit his manner when he made him haughtily call to *Walker* for his *hat*, gave a copy as little like the character of Bentley as his translation is like the original of Homer. That Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, was the friend of my grandfather, and a frequent guest at his table, is true; but it was not in Dr. Bentley's nature to treat him with contempt, nor did his harmless character inspire it. As for the *hat*, I must acknowledge it was of *formidable* dimensions; yet I was accustomed to treat it with great familiarity; and if it had been even further from the hand of its owner than the peg upon the back of his great arm chair, I might have been dispatched to fetch it, for he was disabled by the palsy in his latter days; but the hat never strayed from its place, and Pope found an office for Walker that I can well believe he never was commissioned to in his life."

Leaving Pope to that castigation which his observation upon the pruning of *Paradise*, and his other notices of Dr. Bentley, may deserve from *one* of his descendants, we would, though with some diffidence, wish to offer a word in favour of another genius, for whose effusions, nay for whose *whims*, we have the greatest veneration. Mr. C. will here anticipate, that we mean Dr. Swift, who, we will venture to assert, had a far higher opinion of the genius and learning both of Dr. Bentley, and his colleague, Mr. Wm. Wotton, than the latter, with the concurrence of the former, seems to imagine.

"For" (says Mr. W.) "admitting that

that this writer * intended to make himſelf and his readers ſport, by exerciſing his wit and mirth upon a couple of pedants, as he eſteems Dr. Bentley and myſelf, &c." †

The *abuſe* of learning, by ſuffering it to run to waſte in *ſtreams* of inſtances and quotations upon the moſt trivial occaſions, is certainly pedantry; and if in this reſpect they have erred, Swift never ſpares either Dr. Bentley or his aſſociate. But if Mr. C. reflects a little upon the *eccentric* character of the Dean, he will diſcover that he had, among his other oddities, a *ſingular* attachment to his friends and patrons, and a reſentment nearly as ſtrong.

Sir William Temple had been attacked in, perhaps, his only vulnerable part, his literary character; and Swift, with that *keenneſs* which is always the concomitant of exceſſive, we might almoſt ſay morbid, ſenſibility, oppoſed his ſhield of *irony* againſt the darts of the aſſailants.

This is, we believe, the original ground upon which Dr. Bentley and Mr. Wotton were introduced into the Tale of a Tub and the Battle of the Books; but in the violence of their reſentment, they miſtook the character of the man whom they cenſured, if they ſuppoſed that he had a mean opinion of their talents. Had that been the caſe, both of theſe conſpicuous *combatants* in the latter work would have reſted upon *their arms*, and been paſſed unnoticed by him. On the contrary, he, on the part of his patron, was hurt by the dexterity with which they flung their *miſſiles*. Yet in his reſentment he betrays no *deep* malignity; he merely cenſures harmleſs foibles, and foibles, by-the-bye, which are frequently the concomitants of genius. His cenſure in theſe reſpects is FAME. Whether theſe obſervations upon his writings deſerve the ſame appellation, Mr. C. knows better than ourſelves.

For the further hiſtory of the family of the author, having noticed two diſtinguiſhed members of it, we muſt refer the reader to the work.

Deniſon Cumberland, the father of Mr. C., was educated at Weſtminſter, and from that ſeminary admitted Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge.

"Though in poſſeſſion of an independent fortune, he was readily prevailed on by Dr. Bentley" (his father-in-law) "to take the rectory of Stanwick, in the county of Northampton, given to him by Lord Chancellor King, as ſoon as he was of age to hold it. From this period he fixed his conſtant reſidence in that retired and tranquil ſpot, and ſedulouſly devoted himſelf to the duties of his profeſſion."

* * * * *

"On the 19th day of February, 1732," (ſays Mr. C.,) "I was born in the Maſter's Lodge of Trinity College, *inter ſilvas Academi*, under the roof of my grandfather Bentley, in what is called *the Judge's Chamber*. Having, therefore, prefaced my hiſtory with theſe few faint ſketches of the great and good men whom I have the honour to number amongſt my anceſtors, I muſt ſolicit the attention of my readers to a much humbler topic, and proceed to ſpeak profeſſedly of myſelf."

This is, in fact, the opening of the life of Mr. C.

When turned of ſix years of age, we find that he was ſent to the ſchool at Bury St. Edmund's, then under the Maſterſhip of the Rev. Arthur Kinſman, a gentleman who formed his ſcholars upon the ſyſtem of Weſtminſter, and who ſeems to have been *properly impreſſed* with the idea of dignity appertaining to the office with which he was endued.

The anecdotes of the ſchool-boy days of Mr. C. are, in our opinions, very entertaining. We think with him, that ſuch notices of early life are abſolutely neceſſary in all memoirs of individuals; therefore we are ſorry that our limits will not permit us to introduce more than a glimpſe of them into this ſpeculation, which, like a reflecting glaſs, only diſplays the outline of the *ſhadow*, and conſequently only catches the moſt prominent features of the ſubject.

We find that Mr. C., at a very early period of his life, began to try his mental ſtrength in ſeveral attempts at dramatic writing: "and," as he ſays, "Shakſpeare was moſt upon my tongue, and neareſt to my heart. I fitted and compiled a kind of *Cento*, which I entitled *Shakſpeare in the Shades*, and formed into one act, ſelecting the characters of Hamlet and Ophelia, Romeo and Juliet, Lear and Cordelia, as the perſons of my drama, and giving to Shakſpeare, who

* The author of the Tale of a Tub.

† Defence of Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning.

who is preſent throughout the piece, Ariel as an attendant ſpirit, and taking for the motto to my title-page,

——*Aſt alii ſex,*
Et plures, uno conclamant ore——

This work, conſidered as the production of a boy only in the twelfth year of his age, ſeems to us a moſt aſtoniſhing effort of the mind, whether we contemplate the appoſite quotations, their poetical connexion, or the general arrangement of the piece. In theſe requiſites, this *Cento* exhibits ſtrong indications of that genius of which we have frequently ſeen and admired the maturer effuſions.

We ſoon after find Mr. C. tranſplanted to Weſtminſter. "Cracherode, the learned collector, and munificent benefactor to the Royal Muſeum, was in the head election, and at that time as grave, ſtudious, and reſerved, as he was through life, but correct in his morals, elegant in his manners; not courting a promiſcuous acquaintance, but pleaſant to thoſe who knew him; beloved by many, and eſteemed by all. At the head of the town boys was the Earl of Huntingdon, whom I ſhould not name as a boy, for he was, even then, the courtly and accompliſhed gentleman, ſuch as the world ſaw and acknowledged him to be. The late Earl of Briſtol, the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley, were my form-fellows; the preſent Duke of Richmond, then *Lord March*, Warren Haſtings, Colman, and Lloyd, were in the under-ſchool; and, what is a very extraordinary coincidence, there were then in the ſchool together three boys, Hinchliffe, Smith, and Vincent, who afterwards ſucceeded to be ſeverally Head-maſters of Weſtminſter School, and not by the deceaſe of any one of them."

Of that highly reſpectable and highly reſpected character, the Dean of Weſtminſter, one of his cotemporaries, the author ſpeaks in terms which at once ſhow the warmth of his friendſhip and the correctneſs of his judgment. To which we may add, that ſtill warm and animated in whatſoever concerns the intereſt of the ſchool, and conſequently the happineſs of the riſing generation, Dr. Vincent has the pleaſure of beholding the meaſures which he adopted, the regulations which he made, influencing the conduct of, perhaps, the ſons of his former ſcholars, and on a ſpot endeared to him by long reſidence, on a ſpot where his virtues are venerated by every individual, of enjoying that dignity and eaſe, that a life, in the progreſs of which the efforts of genius and learning have been dedicated to a ſedulous courſe of aſſiduity and labour, moſt certainly merits.

We ſhould not have mentioned that the author removed from the boarding-houſe where he was firſt placed, to the ſpacious houſe of Edmund Aſhby, Eſq., in Peter-ſtreet, *three doors* from College-ſtreet, but to correct a miſtake in the firſt inſtance; which is, that there is no part either of Great or Little Peter ſtreets that is ſo near *College ſtreet*. The houſe of Mr. Aſhby, who was a very ſingular character, muſt have been three doors from Great Smith-ſtreet; a place *well known* to *Mr. C.*: and ſecondly, which is indeed of more importance, as it probably had an influence upon his future purſuits, to introduce him for the firſt time to the theatre: his obſervations upon the *caſt* and performance of the Fair Penitent are amuſing.

"I was treated with the ſight of Garrick in the character of Lothario. Quin played Horatio; Ryan, Altamont; Mrs. Cibber, Califta; and Mrs. Pritchard condeſcended to the *humble* part of Lavinia. I enjoyed a good view of the ſtage from the front row of the gallery, and my attention was rivetted to the ſcene. I have the ſpectacle now before my eyes. Quin preſented himſelf, *upon* the riſing of the curtain, in a green velvet coat embroidered down the ſeams, an enormous full-bottomed perriwig, rolled ſtockings, and high-heeled ſquare-toed ſhoes. With very little variation of cadence, and in a deep full tone, accompanied by a ſawing kind of action which had more of the ſenate than of the ſtage in it, he rolled out his heroics with an air of dignified indifference, that ſeemed to diſdain the plaudits that were beſtowed upon him. Mrs. Cibber, in a key high-pitched but ſweet withal, ſung, or rather recitatived, Rowe's harmonious ſtrain, ſomething in the manner of the Improviſatories: it was ſo extremely wanting in contraſt, that, though it did not wound the ear, it wearied it. When ſhe had recited two or three ſpeeches, I could anticipate the manner of every ſucceeding one: it was like a long old legendary ballad, of innumerable ſtanzas,

was, every one of which is ſung to the ſame tune, eternally chiming in the ear, without variation or relief. Mrs. Pritchard was an actreſs of a different caſt, had more nature, and of courſe more change of tone, and variety both of action and expreſſion: in my opinion, the compariſon was decidedly in her favour. But when, after long and eager expectation, I firſt beheld little Garrick, then young, light, and active in every muſcle and every feature, come bounding on the ſtage, and pointing at the wittol Altamont and heavy-paced Horatio — Heavens! What a tranſition! It ſeemed as if a whole century had been ſtepped over in the tranſition of a ſingle ſcene. Old things were done away, and a new order at once brought forward, bright and luminous, and clearly deſtined to diſpel the barbarity of a taſteleſs age, too long attached to the prejudices of cuſtom, and ſuperſtitiouſly devoted to the illuſions of impoſing declamation. This *heaven*-born actor was then ſtruggling to emancipate his audience from the ſlavery *they* were reſigned to; and though, at times, he ſucceeded in throwing ſome gleams of new-born light upon them, yet, in general, they ſeemed *to love darkneſs better than light*, and in the dialogue of altercation between Horatio and Lothario, beſtowed a far greater ſhow of hands upon the maſter of the old ſchool than upon the founder of the new. I thank my ſtars, my feelings at thoſe times led me right; they were thoſe of nature, and therefore could not err."

Nature, we muſt obſerve, has little to do either with the compoſition or verſification of the Fair Penitent. In Maſſinger's *Fatal Dowry* *, there is, if we recollect right, a varied and extenſive ſcope for the ebullitions of the paſſions, while in Rowe's Tragedy the workings of nature ſeem to be ſacrificed to melody: the ear is tickled; but though the ſtory is domeſtic, the *heart* is little affected. As a poem, it is in many parts beautiful; but it is in all, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, too *operatic*; and therefore we much doubt if, even now, thoſe ſpeeches which, from the *general coldneſs* of their delivery, cauſe the ſcenes to flag upon the audience, would not have a far greater effect if recited in the ſtile of *high-toned declamation* of the *old ſchool*, which Mr. C., as a governing principle, ſo properly reprobates.

In this tragedy paſſion frequently *ſleeps*; therefore the "idle void" might be very well filled by declamation, by a chorus, or even by recitative, if the ſtate of our drama would in this inſtance allow of ſuch an *innovation*. Something too much of this ſubject in this place, which we ſhould like to diſcuſs with the author *more at large*.

Mr. C., we find, paſſed through ſchool and college with great credit, both to his preceptors and to himſelf. Of the generally monotonous life of *ſtudents* at the latter it is not neceſſary to take notice. Mr. C., we find, though only in his fourteenth year, was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge; whence, after a long, aſſiduous, and elegant courſe of ſtudy, of which he gives us an accurate and entertaining account, he launched into the great world. Of his political *debût* he ſpeaks in the following terms:—

"Whilſt I was preparing to reſume my ſtudies with increaſed attention, and repair the time not profitably paſt of late, I received a ſummons which opened to me a new ſcene of life; I was called for by Lord Halifax to aſſume the office of his private confidential Secretary. It was conſidered by my family, and the friends and adviſers of my family, as an offer upon which there could be no heſitation."

Although, at the inſtance of his family, Mr. C. undertook this important office, we believe that the bent of his genius impelled him much more ſtrongly toward literature than politics.

"I was not" (ſays he) "fitted for dependance"—"I had an ardent wiſh to earn a name in literature. I had ſtudied books. I had not ſtudied men." He therefore for a great part of his life ſeems to have been ſteering his veſſel *againſt* the wind of his own inclination. Yet in his public ſituation few men have acquitted themſelves better. We lament that he has not been in this reſpect rewarded in any degree equal to his merit. But upon this ſubject we ſhall have an opportunity to ſay a word or two more before we conclude.

As we would wiſh to make this ſpeculation, like the work which, with feeble ſteps, it attempts to follow, both inſtructive

* Field joined with Maſſinger in the writing of this play. The idea of Charlois offering himſelf as a ranſom for the corpſe of his father, is taken from Cymon, in *Val. Max. lib.* 5, *cap.* 4, *ex* 9.

ſtructive and entertaining; and as there are no ſubjects that ſo much contribute to both as the characters of great men when faithfully drawn, we ſhall quote that of his patron, as ſketched by Mr. C., probably from the firſt impreſſion made upon his mind by that Nobleman, and finiſhed in his maturer years, when time had corrected the contour, and blended the colours.

"I had no acquaintance with the Noble Lord who now invited me to ſhare his confidence, and receive my deſtiny from his hands. My good father did what was perfectly natural for a father to do in the like circumſtances; he availed himſelf of the opportunity of placing me under the patronage of one of the moſt figuring and riſing men of his time. There was ſomething extremely brilliant, and more than commonly engaging, in the perſon, manners, and addreſs of the Earl of Halifax. He had been educated at Eton, and came with the reputation of a good ſcholar to Trinity College, where he eſtabliſhed himſelf in the good opinion of the whole ſociety, not only by his orderly and regular conduct, but in a very diſtinguiſhed manner by the attention which he paid to his ſtudies, and the proofs he gave in his public exerciſes of his claſſical acquirements. He was certainly, when compared to men of his condition, to be diſtinguiſhed as a ſcholar above the common mark. He quoted well, and copiouſly, from the beſt authors, chiefly Horace. He was very fond of Engliſh poetry, and recited it very emphatically, after the manner of Quin, who had been his maſter in that art. He had a partiality for Prior, which he ſeemed to inherit from the celebrated Lord Halifax, and would rehearſe long paſſages from his Solomon and Henry and Emma, with the whole of his verſes, beginning with *Sincere, O tell me*, and theſe he would ſet off with a great diſplay of action, and in a ſtile of declamation *more* than ſufficiently theatrical. He was married to a virtuous and exemplary lady, who brought him a conſiderable fortune, and from whom he took the name of Dunk, and was made a freeman of London, to entitle him to marry, in conformity to the conditions of his father's will. His family, when I came to him, conſiſted of this lady, with whom he lived in great domeſtic harmony, and three daughters. There was an elderly Clergyman of the name of Crane, an inmate alſo, who had been his tutor, and to whom he was moſt entirely attached. A better guide, and a more faithful counſellor, he could not have; for amongſt all the men it has been my chance to know, I do not think I have known a calmer, wiſer, more right-headed man, in the ways of the world, the politics of the time, and the characters of thoſe who were in the public management and reſponſibility of affairs. Dr. Crane was incomparably the beſt ſteerſman that his pupil could take his courſe from, and ſo long as he ſubmitted to his temperate guidance he could hardly go aſtray. The opinions of Dr. Crane were upon all points deciſive; becauſe, in the firſt place, they were always withheld till extorted from him by appeal; and, ſecondly, becauſe they never failed to carry home conviction of the prudence and ſound judgment they were founded upon."

On the arrival of Mr. C. in town, he waited upon Mr. John Pownall, then acting Secretary to the Board of Trade, at which it was the duty of Lord Halifax to preſide. It is to the aſperity of his obſervations on the manner of that gentleman that we directed our attention in the former part of this ſpeculation. The trite adage, *De mortuis nil niſi bonum*, is, while we remark on the characters of *the dead*, very frequently of conſiderable importance to *the living*: at the ſame time we muſt obſerve, that this *blemiſh*, as we have termed it, is the only one of the ſame nature that we have diſcovered in the work.

We now ſee our author afloat upon the political ocean, whereon, (leaving the tranſactions at Cambridge, which are enlivened with ſeveral characters and anecdotes, to the readers of the work,) we ſhall, in our next, endeavour to *ſail* after him.

If in this ſpeculation we have freely indulged ourſelves in the flowery paths of quotation, it is, becauſe we think, and we know, that our readers will be of the ſame opinion, that the effuſions of Mr. C. are more agreeable to them than our own. We ſhall therefore, keeping in view our contracted limits, proceed in the ſame courſe, and draw upon him as a *literary banker*, from whoſe *circulating medium* the public has, for a long ſeries of years, derived both pleaſure and inſtruction

(*To be continued.*)

Memoirs

Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, including a Retroſpect of the Stage during the Years ſhe performed. By M. J. Young. 2 vol. 12mo. Aſperne.

From the age of Colley Cibber, who was, we think, the firſt that (by combining memoirs of the individual with the ſtate of the ſtage, previous to and during his time,) ſyſtematized dramatic hiſtory, a great number of works of the ſame nature have been publiſhed, which, although more or leſs deſultory, according to the inclination or genius of their authors, contain a great variety of anecdotes reſpecting both plays and performers; and, in ſhort, in ſome degree compriſe the annals of our theatres down to near the cloſe of the laſt century.

To theſe works we have no doubt but that the lovers of the drama will conſider the memoirs of Mrs. Crouch a valuable addition; becauſe, while the retroſpective view of the ſtage during the years that ſhe enlivened it, will render the ſeries of theatrical tranſactions more complete, every one that has ſeen her perform muſt unqueſtionably have admired her for her perſonal attractions as well as her hiſtrionic and muſical accompliſhments, and will be glad to be reminded of the parts ſhe ſuſtained with ſuch applauſe, and the effects of her exertions upon the variety of different audiences before whom ſhe appeared.

When we take a mental view of the lovely Miſs Phillips a few years after her firſt appearance, at a period when her charms were the moſt brilliant, and when ſhe was almoſt daily riſing in her profeſſion, when ſhe was the favourite of the town, and, as we may ſay, the faſhion (we have heard it termed *the rage*) of the times, and purſue her from the courſe which ſhe had ſo auſpiciouſly began, through the various events of theſe volumes, to its concluſion, we cannot help thinking, independent of the entertainment they contain, that they have a moral tendency.

"Virgins are like the fair flower in its luſtre."

We can well remember the *luſtre* of the ſubject of this work; and although ſhe did not, we believe, live to experience that neglect which is too frequently the lot of faded beauty, yet we think her example ſufficiently conſpicuous to afford a ſingular warning to the numerous votaries of Melpomene and Thalia, the fair candidates for public applauſe in the preſent day.

We thought it neceſſary to make theſe preliminary obſervations, in order to place this work before theſe both in a uſeful and a moral point of view: as an object of curioſity to *theatrical amateurs*, to thoſe who wiſh to be correctly informed of the tranſactions of thoſe fantaſtical empires which have been ſaid in their interiors, not only before, but *behind* the ſcenes, to be epitomes of parts of the great world, it will be deſirable; for indeed if we conſider the facility with which monarchies and kings are produced upon the ſtage, and compare its viciſſitudes to thoſe of *certain countries*, we ſhall find the analogy tolerably correct; but this *entre nous*. The *political* tranſactions of theatrical *microcoſms*, as detailed in theſe volumes, will, we hope, afford the reader more entertainment, and that he will, at leaſt, be as uſefully employed as in contemplating *papers* which, upon a ſcale embracing great part of the continent, contain *ſcene-plots* and *ground-plots*, and a ſucceſſion of tricks and *changes* almoſt too rapid for a *pantomime*.

Mrs. Crouch (ſays the authoreſs, at the beginning of the preface,) "wiſhed to have her memoirs regularly written, and publiſhed during her exiſtence. She then ſaid, 'My father deſerves a biographer more than many whoſe lives are daily given to the public.'" This we firmly believe. The life of Mr. Peregrine Phillips was one of great variety. We well remember him. He was a man of conſiderable talents; but we think not always ſo happy as might have been wiſhed in the application of them. When we ſay this, we do not mean faſtidiouſly to cavil at the part he took in the politics of the times. We believe, warm and energetic as he certainly was, that his paſſions aroſe from the ſtimulations of principle, but we lament that they led him to become *quite* ſo active a partizan, as on many occaſions he appeared to be. In ſhort, he was one of thoſe *volunteer* ſtateſmen that on all *great* occaſions the ebullitions of the public mind are ſure to produce. Gentlemen who liberally burthen themſelves with all (perhaps more than all) the care, trouble, and anxiety of a demagogue of the people, or a miniſter of ſtate, without the ſmalleſt hope of enjoying the applauſe, or its more *ſolid* concomitants attendant

upon the former, or the profit and patronage conſequent to the latter.

In company (politics out of the queſtion) he always diſplayed a mind equally ſtrong and well informed. He had, at command, abundance of anecdotes, could deſcant upon moſt ſubjects with elegance and propriety, but on thoſe reſpecting the *drama* he was particularly amuſing; nay we have known him to be liſtened to with eagerneſs, we may ſay with pleaſure, ariſing from the manner in which he pointed his obſervations, though he was haranguing upon a topic as *dry* as any that he could poſſibly have choſen, namely, the affairs of Keppel and Palliſer; and although a majority of the company had a very different opinion of that buſineſs from himſelf. We find that he had been equally warm in the cauſe of another admiral, in whoſe behalf we think that he properly employed both his tongue and his pen.

Many of our readers muſt remember the beautiful Anna Maria Phillips, the ſubject of the volumes we are now conſidering, who we find firſt appeared on the ſtage of Drury-lane theatre in the character of Mandane*, in the winter of 1780, at which period ſhe had not compleated her ſeventeenth year.

"When her arduous taſk was over, ſhe ſaid, 'How grateful do I feel for the indulgent applauſe which I have ſo undeſervedly received to-night! I am truly ſenſible that the audience might juſtly have hiſſed me for my baſhful awkwardneſs: but inſtead of ſevere critics, whom I dreaded, I appeared before merciful friends, who pardoned my errors, and compaſſionated my fears, and they ſhall ſee in future the effect which their inſpiring kindneſs will produce. My timidity will be overcome by my ardent exertions to render myſelf *deſerving* of their applauſe.' Amply did ſhe verify her prophecy, and the expectations which a judicious and liberal audience had formed of her abilities."

This is the introduction to the theatrical life of Mrs. Crouch, in which is interwoven the domeſtic, and, alſo, the long ſeries of dramatic hiſtory that we have mentioned, down to the production of Pizarro, (24th of May 1799,) which we find, late in the ſeaſon as it appeared, had a run of thirty-one nights. This was the laſt new piece, (except the Pavilion, which was played but two nights,) in which ſhe appeared, and conſequently, with reſpect to her, cloſes the dramatic retroſpect; though the authoreſs informs us, that ſhe intends to continue it, from the run of Pizarro, to the cloſe of the preſent ſeaſon.

Having, in the beginning of this critique, fully ſtated our opinions of this work as a *Theatrical Mentor*, in *more* reſpects than one, we have only to add, that its ſtile, without aiming at elevation, is correct, and properly adapted to its ſubject; that the monotony which we have ſometimes obſerved in others, which might be deemed merely dramatic journals, is frequently in this broken and enlivened by prologues, epilogues, and other poetical effuſions, that are truly ingenious, which we think add to it a conſiderable value. We alſo applaud the authoreſs for her forbearance, in not having adopted any of the common place *rumours* of the day, and thoſe *private* anecdotes of public characters which, continually afloat, too frequently diſgrace works of this nature. On the contrary, her object has been, in this tribute to the memory of her friend, to place her in that amiable point of view which, in many inſtances, we believe ſhe deſerved. If in this ſhe has ſhown any partiality, it is certainly laudable, as the *once* lovely object of her eulogium IS NO MORE.

Had MISS PHILLIPS been liable to cenſure, which we believe ſhe was not, her advocate, pointing to her, might have ſaid,

"If to her ſhare ſome female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all."

A Winter in London; or Sketches of Faſhion, a Novel, by T. S. Surr. In Three Volumes.

It is an obſervation of Dr. Johnſon with reſpect to the poems of Homer, that we can only diſcover that they tranſcend the common limits of human intelligence by remarking, that nation after nation, and century after century, has been able to do little more than tranſpoſe his incidents, new name his characters, and paraphraſe his ſentiments. This obſervation, although we think it not quite entitled to the full latitude given to it by the learned doctor, as it certainly ſhould hve been confined to *epic* compoſitions, is, if we apply it

to

* In the Opera of Artaxerxes.

to *modern novels*, pretty nearly correct. Theſe, although we are in the habit of conſidering them as a ſpecies of literature requiring much more ingenuity than many of our faſtidious brethren are willing to allow, have been, in many inſtances, founded upon the works of thoſe three great maſters of this art of writing, *Cervantes*, *Le Sage*, and *Fielding*. From theſe ample ſources many pleaſant and prolific ſtreams have flowed, which have enlivened and exhilarated the countries through which they have been transfuſed.

The works of *Defoe* and *Richardſon* are certainly aberrations from that regular ſyſtem of imitation reſpecting which we have hinted our ideas, or rather a new claſs of compoſition, of which, perhaps, the pious and ingenious *John Bunyan* was the founder.

The ſame remark will alſo apply to ſome ſtill more romantic effuſions; of theſe, *the Caſtle of Otranto* was the precurſor, and from their effects they have ſince been properly deſignated by the appellation of the *terrific*.

Having mentioned theſe various excurſions of the imagination, we ſhould have been ſatisfied with ſtating that the volumes before us do not ſeem regularly to belong to any claſs of them, had we not accidentally caſt our eyes on our book ſhelves, where two folio volumes of *Scudery*'s novels ſtruck our ſight: theſe, of a ſpecies which identifies at once the erratic fancy and inexhauſtible ingenuity of their author, with the romantic taſte of the age in which they were produced, compared to thoſe of Mr. S. which we are now called upon to conſider, ſeem to touch the *two extremities* of this kind of compoſition, while in their ſize and ſentiment they appear as if *one ſet* had been collected from the *Brobdingnagian*, the other from the *Lilliputian* libraries: but, as *Dogberry* ſays, "compariſons are odorous," we ſhall rather endeavour to give a faint idea what theſe volumes are, than what they certainly are not: as, for example; they ſeem to contain a ſpecies of writing founded perhaps upon the ſyſtem of Scarron *dulcified* and adopted with much *good nature* and *liberality* by the late *Dr. Goldſmith* in his poem of *Retaliation*.

"Of old, when Scarron his companions invited,
"Each gueſt brought his diſh, and the feaſt was united.
"If our landlord ſupplies us with beef and with fiſh,
"Let each gueſt bring himſelf, and he brings the beſt diſh."

Which in our apprehenſions is exactly a caſe in point: The landlord, or, rather, author, ſupplies the *principal materials*; the *beef* and *fiſh*, the incidents and converſations; and the *characters* ſeem to offer themſelves in groupes, for his ſelection, as *garniſh* for the three ſeveral diſhes, (which are only *cooked* in order to be ſo *garniſhed*,) which he has ſet upon the table of the town. This ſpecies of compoſition, this miſcellany of *perſonal* traits, to which every one of the drama contributes his or her *mite*, has never, in our opinions, been *properly* denominated. We ſhall therefore take the liberty to become its nomenclators; and announce it as the *pic nic*, by which appellation we requeſt it may, in future, be deſignated.

Having ſettled this *momentous* point, we ſhall, after we have hinted that we have heard more reſpecting the introduction of *one* of the characters than we intend to communicate, obſerve, that we are not enthuſiaſtic admirers of that mode of writing which, in the early part of the laſt century, was ſo ſucceſsfully purſued by the fair author of the *Atalantis*. General ſatire, levelled at the vices and follies of the age, is our delight, becauſe we know *its uſe*: while *perſonal traits* are our averſion, becauſe we are equally ſenſible of their abuſe. The former may be compared to the *finiſhed* effuſions of *Hogarth*, the latter to the *cut* and *daſh* ſketches of *Matt Darley*; but as Mr. S. ſeems, and we fear too juſtly, to think that

"Faſhion in every thing bears ſovereign ſway,"

we may venture to whiſper to him, that his works already have, and, if he continues this mode of compoſition, (though he has talents for a much ſuperior,) will always be, the height of faſhion.

Leaving the preface with only one obſervation, namely, that as a work whoſe object is merely amuſement is not worth a farthing, we are glad to find that the author of this wiſhes to mingle with it morality, (an ingredient which ſometimes an endeavour to incorporate produces a *ferment*,) and that he would be rather claſſed among the dull, than the immoral writers; we proceed to an examination of the volumes that have elicited theſe obſervations: and here,

here, candour obliges us to ſtate, that the ſtory, which is *fine drawn* through th m, ſeems to us merely intended, as Bayes ſays, "to introduce *good things*; that is, to convey the faſhionable characters, and perſons, to the notice of the reader. Theſe are the *great* ſupporters of this work, the *threads* upon which are ſtrung a number of labels *, (which the author has with much ingenuity *tacked* together,) the wires that move a number of puppets whom he chooſes to entitle Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Lords, Barons, Captains, Ducheſſes, and Ladies, who at his command appear, for the amuſement of the ſpectators, while he, their *prolocutor*, ſupplies them with *words* proper; or, rather, in ſome inſtances, *improper* for their character. Having given this general idea of the work, we hope we ſhall be excuſed from particularly detailing the ſtory, becauſe as in the firſt inſtance it would tend to the repreſſion of the curioſity of the reader, ſo in the ſecond, as we have hinted, a plot worked up with art, and rendered intricate, or, as *Boyle* ſays, *undiaphanous*, till, like a comet, the *great light* burſts from *its tail*, was not the object of Mr. S.; therefore the ſtory, we repeat, is actually ſubordinate to his plan, which appears to be, the ſatyrical delineation of well known characters, or rather of characters *ſaid* to be *well known*; for our habits of life have of late kept us ſo far diſtant from the faſhionable world, that we declare we are (except from report,) acquainted with very few of them, and therefore unable to judge whether the *ſketches* of Mr. S. are in any degree correct; though we hope, for the honour of our nobility, in many inſtances they are not.

That the reader may be appriſed of the *entertainment* he has to expect, we ſhall quote the *pic nic* bill of fare, from the heads of the chapters of this work, as it is laid on the table before us; and then, with a few more obſervations, cloſe this ſpeculation.

"A ſtorm—The founder of a family—An Act of Oſtentation—A Diſcloſure—A Stranger—An old Domeſtic—Accidental Accompliſhment—A Woodman—A Mole Rattle—A Fratricide—An Accident—An Expreſs—A Surpriſe—The Paragraph—A Metamorphoſis—A Victim of Faſhion—The Royal Inſtitution—Modern Reviewers—Rival Ducheſſes—A Maſquerade—A Detection—Sir Alfred's Story—A Faſhionable Phyſician—A Preſentation at Court—A Secret—A Grand Rout, or Seeing Company—The Mother and Daughter—The Opera—Hyde Park—A Penitent."

Having given the reader the titles of the different portions of this work, as we do not mean to analyſe them, it only remains for us to obſerve, that through the medium of the ſtory of Edward Montague, a ſuppoſed orphan, but who afterward is diſcovered to be the ſon of a Baronet, (Sir Alfred Beauchamp,) and who, in conſequence of a ſtorm and ſhipwreck, falls, while an infant, into the hands of a fiſherman; and is, in conſequence of his unprotected ſtate, by the humanity of the Counteſs of Roſeville, placed under the care of Mr. Enfield; at whoſe cottage in Cumberland he is fortunate enough to obtain an accidental education, and alſo, in due courſe of time, to ſave the life of Lady Emily, the lovely daughter of the Counteſs, for whom he has, from a very early age, felt a preſentiment, now matured into a paſſion. This young lady, after our hero has, with the ſame good fortune that had attended him through life, diſcovered his father, (the legal repreſentative of the houſe of Beauchamp, who was ſuppoſed to be dead, and whom his younger brother had actually attempted to murder,) he marries with the approbation of the Earl of Roſeville, they ſettle in Cumberland, and revive the ancient ſplendor of Beauchamp Abbey.

Through this medium, as we have obſerved, characters are introduced; ſuch as thoſe of the Dukes of Delaware and Belgrave, the Ducheſſes of Belgrave and Drinkwater, Lords Roſeville and Barton, Lady Beauchamp, Charles Torrington, Captain Neville, and many others, to which we have heard *real* titles or names affixed; but as we are not ſufficiently acquainted with theſe *ſubjects*, we ſhall make no further obſervations upon what we have heard or read, than that we think if the author's diſcloſures have their foundation in fact, they can be of little uſe to the world, and that if the ſcenes he introduces are the effuſions of his genius, he might have employed his talents to a better purpoſe.

A few words more before we conclude;

* We hope that this word will not be miſprinted LIBELS.

clude; which we ſhall, as Reviewers, addreſs to Mr. S.: for, although the ſeries of criticiſm ſpread through the numerous volumes of this Magazine evinces that we have but a ſmall portion of the ſins with which he charges critics in general, to anſwer for, yet we hope that the truly deplorable inſtance of horrid and unfeeling cenſure upon the *high wrought* ſenſibility of an ingenious and ingenuous mind, which he has ſo feelingly and ſo pathetically deſcribed, is rather an ideal delineation of what might have been, than a misfortune that actually occurred: but whether the circumſtance be real or fictitious, when it was in his mind, we wonder that it did not ſtrike him that he was, in theſe volumes, doing the very thing which he ſo properly reprobates.

We wonder it did not occur to Mr. S., that as our brethren and ſelves were the reviewers of literary productions, he was of the ſame profeſſion, only moving in a more elevated ſphere, a reviewer of characters. We wonder it did not ſtrike him that this, although a *higher*, was a much more barbarous purſuit, becauſe every evil that he has deplored, with reſpect to literary reviewing, and many more unnoticed by him, might ariſe from productions ſuch as this novel: in fact, that he was, upon a larger ſcale, doing the very thing for which he cenſures others. We could ſay much more upon this ſubject; but as his work has been ſtamped with approbation reſulting from the judgment of the public, further to contravert that judgment would, perhaps, endanger the reputation of our own.

Remarks on the Operation and Conſequences of the Laws for the Recovery of Debts; in a Series of Letters addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira.

This author enters boldly on his ſubject; he writes forcibly, and brings to the taſk a competent knowledge of the law, with abundant ſtores of facts and caſes illuſtrative of his arguments; the uniform tendency of which arguments is, to render leſs common the baneful practice of impriſonment for debt, without ſome previous inquiry being inſtituted as to the reality of the grounds of action. He proves, that nothing is more eaſy, under the exiſting practice, than for malignity, or ſiniſter intentions, to ſhut up a worthy and honeſt man in priſon for ten months as a debtor, without a farthing being due to (or any pecuniary tranſaction having ever paſſed between the priſoner and) the alledged creditor: the latter, when he can procraſtinate a trial no longer, perhaps, abſconds or ſecretes himſelf; and his wretched victim, ruined in his trade by his abſence, injured in his credit, his health, and perhaps his morals, by impriſonment, and impoveriſhed by the neceſſary expenſes attending it, returns to his family to begin the world anew.—This pamphlet well deſerves the attention of every lawyer, and eſpecially of every legiſlator.

From the very numerous caſes of ſimilar hardſhip and oppreſſion which the author adduces, we have only room to ſelect one:—

"The cuſtom of permitting the affidavit of debt to be taken without any examination, without inſtituting the leaſt inquiry into the validity or probability of the plaintiff's demand, has enabled flagitious and unprincipled perſons to exerciſe the moſt enormous depredations on foreigners. It frequently occurs that they are arreſted at the ſuit of perſons with whom they never had any pecuniary tranſactions; and being ignorant of our laws, and unable to obtain bail, they are content to procure their liberation by yielding to the extortion of their abandoned perſecutors. Conſpiracies are frequently formed to defraud foreigners, and the purpoſe is effected under colour of legal proceſs. One of the party arreſts him for a conſiderable debt, while another confederate pretends the moſt ardent friendſhip, and affects to deplore his ſituation: under pretence of arranging his debt, a low attorney (one of their coadjutors) is introduced; and, by the united means of hypocriſy, ſeverity, and impoſition, the luckleſs ſtranger is ſtripped of his property, and perhaps conſigned to miſery, want, and impriſonment.

An inſtance of the terrible abuſe attending arreſt, on the ſolitary unſupported oath of an individual, without any antecedent inveſtigation or inquiry, was accidentally obtruded on my notice; and, for the honour of my country, I regret that ſuch oppreſſion and injuſtice could be exerciſed on an honeſt, unoffending foreigner. The unprincipled barbarity, and outrageous violation of morality, attending this tranſaction, induced me to examine

mine the caſe with the moſt minute and anxious attention; and the recollection of the facts will never be eraſed from my memory.

"*Demetrio Antonopolo*, Commander and Half-owner of an Ottoman veſſel, bound to Amſterdam, was driven by ſtreſs of weather into Dingle Bay, on the coaſt of Ireland. In this bay he was detained by Captain Hill, commanding a revenue cutter in that quarter. I have the authority of Sir William Scott, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, to aſſert, that the detention of the veſſel was illegal, arbitrary, and vexatious *. After a tedious and dilatory litigation, the Judge of the Admiralty decreed, that the veſſel ſhould be releaſed, and the owners allowed demurrage; and declared that Government ought to make a liberal compenſation for this illegal capture. As Captain Antonopolo could not ſpeak the Engliſh language, he was neceſſitated to employ a perſon to tranſact his buſineſs: he unfortunately engaged a man of the moſt abandoned character, who conſpired with ſome vile wretches to plunder his employer of his property.

"As the firſt ſtep in the proſecution of his nefarious deſigns, the ſhip's crew were informed, that it would be neceſſary to depoſe on oath to the amount of their wages, in order to obtain payment out of the money decreed by the Court of Admiralty. The unſuſpecting Ottomans readily made the required allegation; and on theſe affidavits, writs were immediately iſſued againſt Antonopolo, and he was committed, in the *year* 1804, to the King's Bench priſon. During the whole of theſe tranſactions, the man who had inſidiouſly and treacherouſly deceived the ignorant ſailors was high in the confidence of Antonopolo, and actually obtained different authorities from the credulous foreigner to receive conſiderable ſums of money on his account. The ſailors frequently, but unſucceſsfully, inquired of this man concerning their Captain: having, however, at length accidentally diſcovered his abode, they hurried to the priſon. Antonopolo inveighed with much warmth againſt their cruelty and injuſtice; the ſailors then explained the deception that had been practiſed on them. Having now received their wages, they returned to their own country: the actions, of courſe, were abandoned, and the priſoner became ſuperſedable. Fearful, however, that Antonopolo would compel him to refund the property which he had embezzled, detainers were now lodged againſt this oppreſſed foreigner, for fictitious debts, to a conſiderable amount; but theſe imaginary claims would not bear the ſcrutinizing inveſtigation of a court of juſtice; and Antonopolo was again entitled to be ſuperſeded out of cuſtody.

"To procure his emancipation, and puniſh his oppreſſor, Antonopolo depoſited 700*l.* in the hands of Mr. K****, a *ſoi-diſant* attorney; and with this money Mr. K**** has decamped. Two other perſons have obtained conſiderable advances of caſh, which they have ſimilarly miſapplied *. This much-injured Ottoman has thus been ſtripped of his property, and is doomed ſtill to languiſh in confinement for fictitious debts—being unable to procure thirty pounds, the ſum neceſſary to pay the various fees on the different writs of *ſuperſedeas*, and to diſcharge the priſon dues.

"In the latter end of *December*, 1805, I viſited this perſecuted foreigner; and never ſhall I forget the ſcene of wretchedneſs which was diſplayed to my terrified ſenſes. Captain Antonopolo, his wife, and two children, were ſeated in a miſerable room, without fire. Want had made conſiderable ravages on their conſtitution; famine was depicted in their countenances, and in the emaciated forms of their helpleſs infants. His dignified ſtruggle between the importunate cravings of hunger, and the conſcious remembrance of former independence, is preſent to my imagination; and I ſtill ſee him endeavouring to ſilence the cries, and repreſs the impatience of his children, who were importuning him for bread.

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* "Vide the ſentence of Sir William Scott, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, relative to the detention of the Turkiſh veſſel, la Madona del Burſo San Spiridion, Demetrio Antonopolo, Captain and Half-owner, publiſhed by W. Wilſon, St. Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons.

* The names of the parties implicated in theſe tranſactions have been carefully omitted. As the circumſtances will be canvaſſed in a court of juſtice, it would be improper unneceſſarily to prejudice the public mind.

With

With conſiderable perſuaſion, he reluctantly informed me of his real condition. He ſtated, that he had been compelled to part with the apparel of himſelf and his wife to procure ſuſtenance; declared that he had taſted no food for two days, and that but for the humanity of a fellow priſoner, his wife and children would have experienced the ſame privation.

——" Can ſuch things be,
And overcome us like a ſummer's cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? You make me ſtrange,
E'en to the diſpoſition that I owe,
When now I think you can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the nat'ral ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear."

"Surely in the caſe of foreigners ſome inveſtigation or inquiry into the validity, or at leaſt the probability, of the claims of the plaintiff, ſhould be inſtituted by a proper officer, before a perſon ſhould be permitted to make an affidavit of debt to authorize an arreſt. According to the preſent practice, any miſcreant can arreſt a foreigner for a fictitious demand without receiving any impediment from a previous examination into the juſtice or probability of his claim. As theſe perſecuted ſtrangers are ignorant of the laws of this country, and unacquainted with the mode of defending themſelves from theſe illegal arreſts, they are delighted to recover their liberty, even by complying with the infamous exactions of their oppreſſors."

A New Syſtem of Domeſtic Cookery, formed upon Principles of Œconomy, and adapted to the Uſe of Private Families. By a Lady. Small 8vo. pp. 310.

It would be abſurd in *us* to attempt to criticize the culinary compoſitions of this good Lady, from any knowledge of the art that we can have acquired. But this we may ſay, that moſt of the former books upon this ſubject that we have ſeen, appeared to contain inſtructions of ſuch prodigious expenſe of money, and waſte of ingredients, as rendered them only ſuited to the larger taverns of the metropolis, or to the extenſive eſtabliſhments of the moſt wealthy of our nobility.

The directions here given are on ſo very ſimple a principle, and ſo moderate a ſcale, as to ſuit the family economy of the humbleſt tradeſman, as well as of the moſt exalted peer of the land. We underſtand that being intended for the conduct of the families of the writer's own daughters, and for the arrangement of their table, ſo as to unite a good figure with proper œconomy, ſhe has avoided all exceſſive luxury, ſuch as eſſence of ham, and that waſteful expenditure of large quantities of meat for gravy, which ſo greatly contributes to keep up the price, and is no leſs injurious to thoſe who eat than to thoſe whoſe penury bids them abſtain. Many receipts are given for things which, being in daily uſe, the mode of preparing them may be ſuppoſed too well known to require a place in a cookery book; yet how rarely do we meet with fine melted butter, good toaſt and water, or well-made coffee! She makes no apology for minuteneſs in ſome articles, or for leaving others unnamed, becauſe ſhe writes not for profeſſed cooks. This little work would have been a treaſure to herſelf when ſhe firſt ſet out in life, and ſhe therefore hopes it may be uſeful to others.

We moſt ſtrongly recommend to general attention the "Miſcellaneous Obſervations for the Uſe of the Miſtreſs of a Family," which occupy the firſt twenty pages. It is impoſſible to read them without benefit.

The book wears every appearance of being an original performance; has the advantage of a very copious index; and is printed with an economy ſo unuſual in our days of *improved* typography, as to contain what would certainly, by a profeſſed book-maker, have been ſwelled into two, if not three volumes.

Secret Hiſtory of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud: in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, written during the Months of Auguſt, September, and October, 1805. 3 vols. 12mo.

We have here a very intereſting companion, indeed almoſt an indiſpenſable appendage, to the "Revolutionary Plutarchs," which we have noticed in former volumes. The information is of a more miſcellaneous nature, and compriſes the leading Miniſters, Generals, Admirals, &c. of Spain, Holland, Italy, and Germany, as well as thoſe of Buonaparté's immediate dominions. In political

political and ſenſual intrigue it is as fruitful as its precurſors; and its information ſeems to be derived leſs from written or printed documents, and more from perſonal knowledge and obſervation, than the works before named.

It moves our wonder, however, when we read of the ſtrictneſs of Fouche's ſyſtem of *eſpionage* and *ſurveillance*, how a reſident in Paris could tranſmit to England, undetected, ſuch an ample maſs of anecdotes of the Imperial Court, family, and favourites; any one of which might have ſerved the writer as a paſſport to Cayenne, or the *Oubliettes*.

Flights of Fancy: conſiſting of Miſcellaneous Poems; with the Caſtle of Avola, an Opera, in Three Acts. By Mrs. J. T. Serres. 8vo.

This lady deprecates "the too rigid cenſure of the critic;" and we ſhall not be ſo ungallant as to be deaf to her entreaty: her drama poſſeſſes merit; and if ſhe were more correct in her numbers, ſome of her ſmaller poems would not paſs without praiſe. We ſubjoin a fair ſpecimen of our author's talent, being neither the beſt nor the worſt in the collection:—

"SONG.

"If our grandams could riſe from the grave,
And view our gay females of faſhion,
Lord, how they would wonder and rave!
They'd be in an abſolute paſſion—
Fie, fie! would they cry,
While bluſhing they'd ſigh,
Then wiſely and truly declare
The reaſon our males are ſo roving—
'Tis your boſom ſo fair,
Your ſhoulders ſo bare,
That derange the whole ſyſtem of man;
And as undreſs'd you go,
From the top to the toe,
Keep a ſwain to yourſelves if you can."

A charming PORTRAIT of Mrs. Serres is prefixed to this volume; but we are puzzled to know why under the Portrait the lady is called *Olivia* Serres, while in the title-page ſhe is Mrs. *J. T.* Serres.

The Son of Commerce, an Original Poem, in Thirty-four Cantos. Written by a Sailor. To which is added, His Grand Ode on the Death and Funeral of the late Lord Nelſon. 12mo.

If this honeſt tar, diſabled for ſervice on his proper element, has had recourſe to his pen as a mean of ſubſiſtence from "thoſe whom God has bleſt with affluence," we ſhall heartily wiſh him ſucceſs: if, on the other hand, he publiſhes from a vain idea of poſſeſſing the neceſſary qualifications for a poet, how miſerably has he miſtaken his talents!

Life of Lady Jane Grey, and of Lord Guildford Dudley, her Huſband, &c. By Theophilus Marcliffe. 12mo.

This is an intereſting portion of the Hiſtory of England, and a fair pattern of female excellence under adverſity; and therefore may be recommended to young readers of the ſofter ſex.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 9.

A COMEDY in three acts, from the pen of Mr. T. Dibdin, was preſented, for the firſt time, at the Haymarket, under the title of "FIVE MILES OFF; or, *The Finger Poſt*;" the characters being thus repreſented:—

Kalendar	Mr. FAWCETT.
Edward Frankland	Mr. RAE.
Sordid	Mr. GROVE.
Firebrand Flail	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Laurence Luckleſs	Mr. DE CAMP.
John Spriggins	Mr. MATHEWS.
Solomon Flouriſh	Mr. LISTON.
O'Gimlet	Mr. DENMAN.
Footpad	Mr. HATTON.
Mary Flail	Mrs. MATHEWS.
Jane	Mrs. GIBBS.
Mrs. Prudence Flail	Mrs. POWELL.
Laura	Miſs TYRER.

The following is an outline of the piece:—

Mr. Frankland, a country gentleman, miſled by old Sordid, his ſteward, diſinherits his ſon, and leaves his eſtate deeply mortgaged, and entirely in the power of the man who had deceived him. Young Frankland, whoſe irregularities had been privately abetted by his betrayer, thus finds himſelf left at the mercy of the world; and the intelligence is farther embittered by a letter

a letter from Squire Flail, father of the female he had been promiſed, diſcloſing an intended alliance with the natural ſon of the falſe ſteward, who, to conceal the connexion which gave him birth, had brought his child up in ignorance of his parents. Edward Frankland ſets out for Harveſt Hall, the ſeat of Squire Flail, in hopes to ſoften his determination. Luckleſs (Sordid's ſon) is alſo led thitherward, by an advertiſement from his father, who journeys toward the ſame place to forward the treaty of marriage in favour of his ſon. Edward, on his road, reſcues Mary Flail from a ruffian; but, ſo far from prevailing on her father to relent in conſequence, Flail only ironically promiſes, that if Edward, within twelve hours, can produce a freehold tenement, an acre of land, and one article of live ſtock, within ſix miles of Harveſt Hall, he ſhall have the hand of his daughter.

Mr. Kalendar, a mathematical, philoſophical oddity, and a very warm friend to Edward, diſcovers a half obſolete foreſt-law, which enables him to aſſiſt the young man in fulfilling, on a ſmall ſcale, the above hard conditions in the given time, and without purchaſe.

Sordid and his ſon Luckleſs being ſeverally miſled on their journey, by a wrong-pointed finger-poſt, five miles from the Hall, are ſufficiently delayed to give time for the accompliſhment of Edward's plan. Sordid, fearful of being robbed, hides his money and ſome valuable papers on the very ſpot over which Edward's temporary manſion is afterwards erected, as part of the ſtipulation required by Squire Flail; and the title-deeds of Edward's paternal property being found under his newly-raiſed roof among the other papers concealed by Sordid, (whoſe ſon proves to be already married,) an accommodation is effected between all parties.

The eccentricities of *Kalendar*; the jealouſy of *Mrs. Prudence Flail*, a maiden lady who is enamoured of him; the ruſtic courtſhip of *Jenny*, and *John Spriggins*; with the formality of a painting Quaker, and the miſtakes of an Iriſh Carpenter; diverſify the filling up of the foregoing outline.

The title of the piece is derived from the direction-poſt made by an Iriſh carpenter, in the centre of a wood where four roads meet. Being ſomewhat too low, he gives it a *moveable head*, that it may give way when any perſon runs againſt it; and thus reverſes its directions, veering about like a weathercock, which occaſions ſome aukward *contretems*.

The Comedy is plentifully beſprinkled with all the peculiarities of Mr. Dibdin's Muſe, and exhibits a lively and amuſing collection of Points and Puns, ſometimes new, and ſometimes not — humorous ſallies — and comic, though ſomewhat improbable, ſituations.

The principal ſtrength of the piece is exerted in the character of *Kalendar*, who is a ſort of *Caleb Quotem*, with his brain ſtuffed full of Almanacks, Orreries, Teleſcopes, Horoſcopes, Barometers, Thermometers, &c. This diverting humouriſt is admirably perſonated by Fawcett, to whoſe exertions the ſucceſs of the Comedy is greatly indebted. Liſton, as a Quaker, has a comic ſong, and Miſs Tyrer a ballad, which were both encored. The other characters were well ſupported by Meſſrs. Rae, De Camp, Grove, Mathews, and Mrs. Gibbs. We do not approve of introducing footpads on the ſtage in the actual exerciſe of their profeſſion; but we muſt do Mr. Hatton the juſtice to ſay, that nothing could be more natural than his acting in the ſcene where the great coat is challenged.

The moveable finger-poſt was a whimſical idea, and produced much mirth. In alluſion to the manſion that he had erected, Mr. Fawcett concludes the Comedy with remarking, that the *fabric* was of ſlender materials; but he truſted it would meet with approbation, as being only intended for a *ſummer-houſe*. The appeal met with applauſe; and the repetition of the Comedy for next evening, announced by Fawcett, was received with the loud, and (in more ſenſes than one) the *warm* acclamations of a moſt *crowded* auditory.

PROLOGUE.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Eſq.

SOME hypercritic cries, in ev'ry age,
" How rich the paſt, how poor the preſent ſtage!"
So Undertakers ſay, on corpſes fed,
" Ah! there's no man of value, *'till he's dead!*' "
Some ſelf-made Ariſtarchus ever ſits,
Like a Judge Jefferies, over modern wits;
Bullies upon the Bench, his upright plan,
Firſt to abuſe, then *execute* the man.

Still thrives our Stage—ſtill ſeems there vigour in't; [print.
For you ſmile here, while cynics ſcowl in
Plain proof *you* think, whate'er our Stage may be,
Such Critics—*infinitely worſe than we.*
Yet far from us one murmur to repeat,
When *liberal cenſure* fills the judgment ſeat; [gentle art,
We thank the hand that points, with
The wholeſome lancet to ſome morbid part. [hate,
The Butcher with his hatchet 'tis we
Who *kills*, where able Surgeons *amputate.*
If we give *traſh*, as ſome few pertlings ſay, [Play?
Why flocks an audience nightly to the
If we be found *immoral* in our ſcene,
What does the law's reſtraint on dramas mean? [alone;—
To ſtate the firſt, they laugh at *you*
To ſtate the laſt, is *libelling the Throne**.
Truth is, when impulſe can be fairly rous'd— [eſpous'd.
Smile, tear, or grin—by *you* our art's
However pedants preach, you'll think thoſe fools,
Who laugh or cry by Ariſtotle's rules;
And while a laugh or cry is to be had,
Authors and actors can't be *very bad.*
Oh! may this doctrine be allow'd to-night, [delight!
And be a laugh, broad laugh, your chief
Look not with eyes of critical diſdain,
But favour one who ſtrives to *entertain!*

EPILOGUE.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Eſq.

CHARACTERS.

Kalendar	Mr. FAWCETT.
Flouriſh	Mr. LISTON.
Spriggins	Mr. MATHEWS.
Jenny	Mrs. GIBBS.

Enter Kalendar, reading an Almanack.

Kal. Almanack ſays, this day—aye, thus it goes;
"Ninth of July—*Thomas a'Becket*—toes.
The weather overcaſt." That ſounds but queer;
I hope to find no *cloudy* faces here!
What next? Oh! to *this Market* no diſmay; [hay."
"Fine weather, now, for getting up the
Box-keeper, here, makes hay; when in he crams [legs, and hams;
Arms, ſhoulders, ancles, hips, knees,
But when he ſtuffs you in, all ſnug, and warm,
O! *vox ſtellarum!* who can then inform
Whether 'twill turn to *ſunſhine*, or a *ſtorm?*
Of this night's cauſe who ſhall be undertaker?
Our Poet *trembles.*

Enter Flouriſh.

Flou. ——He hath ſent a *Quaker.*
Kal. What is it you predict about our Play?
Think you 'twill proſper?
Flou. ——Peradventure, Yea.
Kal. Sometimes they clap, and that betokens bliſs; [they hiſs.
Flou. Sometimes the *Spirit* moveth, and
Kal. Have you no *Friends* above, there? [*Pointing to Gallery.*
Flou. ——Thou doſt ſcoff.
Kal. Why ſo?
Flou. Thou know'ſt they call out there, "*Hats off!*"

Enter Spriggins and Jenny.

Kal. Spriggins! my man! you're here, I'll hold a guinea,
To ſerve the Play.
Sprig. ——I's been, and married Jenny.
Jenny. Beneath which ſign, Sir, is my huſband born? [*pricorn.*
Kal. Like many huſbands—under *Ca-*
Sprig. Under what ſign, then, do the ſky make *her* go?
Kal. The *Crab*—
Sprig. ——There, Jane; I know'd it wasn't *Virgo.*
I ſaid ſo.
Jenny. ——Hold your prate then, fool-iſh—do; [you.
Your maſter's wife; and know'd it afore
Kal. Now for the Bard:—Athwart his teleſcope
May no malignant Planet damp his hope!
May no Eclipſes make his proſpect black;
Sprig. Nor no bad ſign in all his *Zody-whack.* [be twinkling merrily!
Kal. With mirth may eyes, like ſtars,
Friend Flouriſh, don't you join in this?
Flou. ——Yea, verily.
Sprig. I wiſh him right good luck, now, by my figgins!
Jenny. And happy as a bride, like Jenny Spriggins.
Kal. Come, then, (*To the audience,*) you *Libra* or the *Balance* hold,
Applaud him, and he'll feel like *Leo* bold; [ous,
If you condemn, for fortune is precari-
His eyes muſt, then, be govern'd by *Aquarius.*

POETRY,

* An Act of Parliament has veſted the power of licenſing and ſuppreſſing the repreſentation of Dramas in his Majeſty's Lord Chamberlain.

POETRY.

TO SENSIBILITY.

WHILE courtiers ſing in praiſe of kings,
And ſages treat of graver things,
My throbbing breaſt with rapture clings
To gentle Senſibility.

The ſource of pleaſure, ſource of pain,
The ſource of many a gentle ſtrain,
Miſtaken mortals oft complain
Of gentle Senſibility.

Say, what is man without its aid,
His nobleſt paſſions caſt in ſhade,
No gentle pleaſures e'er pervade
Without ſweet Senſibility.

What gives to Beauty's ſmile a zeſt?
What fills with fervid zeal the breaſt?
To yield relief to the diſtreſt?
Say, what but Senſibility?

What renders man creation's lord?
What is the ſoul's harmonious chord?
What ſtays full oft th' uplifted ſword?
Say, what but Senſibility?

What gives the youth his glowing fire?
The ſparkling flame of young deſire?
Which bids his ſoul to love aſpire?
Say, what but Senſibility?

'Tis that alone which can give birth
Unto the pureſt joys of earth.
What tho' not ſhown in noiſy mirth,
Yet ſweet is Senſibility.

'Tis that the fierceſt breaſt can tame;
'Tis that which gives the hero fame,
And bids him glory in a name
That's due to Senſibility.

It ſmiles, and lo all Nature charms;
It thrills the ſoul with ſoft alarms;
It flies the deadly claſh of arms,
Does gentle Senſibility.

When fell misfortunes hov'ring low'r,
And mortals ſink beneath their pow'r,
How ſweet the ſympathizing ſhow'r
Of tender Senſibility!

Sweet is the boſom's genial glow,
That throbbing feels another's woe,
When pity bids the tear-drop flow,
The tear of Senſibility.

The ſordid miſer counts his hoard;
The glutton ſeeks the feſtive board,
With luxuries and poiſon ſtor'd,
Strangers to Senſibility.

The wand'ring ſavage, unconfin'd,
Knows not the pleaſures of the mind,
Until around his heart is twin'd
A ſprig of Senſibility.

The fair who boaſts an angel's face,
Adorn'd with ev'ry winning grace,
Has not a charm which can keep pace
With tender Senſibility.

Sweet is the muſic of the grove!
Sweet is the ſyren voice of love!
But yet theſe ſweets no ſweets would prove,
Wer't not for Senſibility.

It is the eſſence of the ſoul,
The point round which the paſſions roll,
And rays divine pervade the whole.
All hail! ſweet Senſibility.

July 3, 1806. J. D.

RETROSPECTION.

THE mind, immur'd by cares, or want of health,
From its cloſe confines looks abroad by ſtealth;
So, of no genial gales imbib'd the breath,
Nor ſcent of wild-flow'rs, ſcatter'd o'er the heath,
On faded times a ray of mem'ry ſhone,
While thus a ſon of commerce ſigh'd alone:—
"Hail! days long paſt, too ſwift were ye enjoy'd!
Hope then was new, nor Pleaſure's gifts denied;
Glad retroſpection traces to its ſource
From whence amuſement drew its gentle force;
In the freſh breeze I felt the morn of youth;
To the young maid I breath'd the vows of truth;
To my firſt friends my pureſt wiſh was warm:
All theſe conſpir'd to fix me, and to charm:
Come then, Remembrance! paint again the ſcene,
Brighten the clouds, let all the meads be green!"
"Where N——— its ancient head up-rears,
Where dwelt my friends, the pride of earlier years,
I laugh'd, and toy'd with many a bloom-ing fair,
But chief the young Serena claim'd my care;
Nature's pure child, averſe to giving pain,
Nor yet had taught her poliſh'd brow diſdain;
Her heart ſincere, above all formal rules
Which dull the ſoul by precepts from the ſchools:
She ſmil'd, I flatter'd; e'er I could adore,
My ſummons came, I met the nymph no more:
Yet late I heard;—and muſt I mourn her fate?
Fled her fair ſpirit from this world in-grate?
This world, that bid her feel a pang ſevere,
Nor dried from Sorrow's eye the bitter tear;

For

For ah! ſhe wed, and fortune prov'd unkind,
Forc'd on her relatives, it pierc'd her mind; [end,
Penſive and ſad, ſhe linger'd to her
And life's ſtern tyrant prov'd the truer friend. [pair,
" To rural Coſton let my thoughts re-
And taſte, 'mid ſylvan walks, the balmy air;
Fondly renew what gratitude ſhould pay,
The feſtive board, the ſmoothly-joyous day; [art,
A welcome, freed from all the pomp of
Full in each action, ſpoke the gen'rous heart: [eſtate,
Thence oft I rov'd o'er many a proud
And view'd the manſions of the rich and great; [thron'd tow'r,
Such as I ſcann'd at Rutland's high-
Where Belvoir's vale beguil'd a rapt'rous hour; [repos'd,
A long-ſtretch'd proſpect, where the eye
'Till Lincoln turrets the faint diſtance clos'd. [* Mam Tor's height
" By Derwent's guſhing ſtream, the
With verdure crown'd, conferr'd a true delight;
There, in bold grandeur, lofty rocks ariſe,
Slant from their baſe, and ſeem t' invade the ſkies; [grave,
Here Faſhion's vot'ries come, the gay, the
And drink new life from Matlock's tepid wave. [rejoice
" Haſte to the woodlands! let the hills
With beagle cry, and man's re-echoing voice; [hare,
On Stafford plains, to courſe the timid
Bring the fleet dogs, and for the ſport prepare:
Or, if leſs cruel, to the ripling brook
Bid Mem'ry fraud with various baits the hook, [fine,
For changing months the diff'rent fly de-
Trawl the ſtrong thread, or patient drop the line; [ledges teem,
Chief where the Lea, whoſe depths with
Joins the ſmooth confluence of a ruſhy ſtream; [explore,
Friendly commix'd, their way they ſlow
Then ſeek the ſteep with hollow, ſullen roar." [lofty dome,
" Pleas'd I ſurvey'd, at Woodſtock's
The patriot, and the hero's honour'd home, [bros ſhine!
Great Anna's gift: now may new Marl-
Pluck the freſh laurel, and be deem'd divine;
O for the glories of ſome bright campaign
To bow Oppreſſion on th' enſanguin'd plain! [troul'd,
Ev'n at this hour he lords it uncon-
Realms are diſpeopled, rights and kingdoms ſold; [chains,
And while ſad Europe mourns diſgraceful
Terror and Pity own Napoleon reigns!"
" Ye paſtoral deities, by the flow'ry ſide
Of ſilver Avon, in fantaſtic pride,
When your tann'd nymphs conceal'd in ſhades, and ſmil'd,
Or elſe in mazy dance your time beguil'd;
Tell where, his wild notes floating on the wind, [clin'd;
A matchleſs Bard † upon thoſe banks re-
While ſnowy ſwans ſlow mov'd in graceful ſtate, [late:
And all the beauties of the ſcene re-
I've view'd its margent green, and fain would raiſe [praiſe,
The ſimple lay that ſhould revive its
A fruitleſs taſk; unſkill'd but to retrace,
In ſolitude, bright Nature's cheerful face."

June 1806. W. AUSTIN.

ON A GENTLEMAN'S ACCOMPANYING HIMSELF ON THE VIOLIN.

IN ancient Greece, when Orpheus ſung,
The poet's ſoft melodious tongue,
And ſounding lyre, with magic art,
To rugged *rocks* could life impart;
But had he ſeen the preſent day,
Had he but heard *thee ſing* and *play*,
Thy vile *grimace*, thy croaking *tone*,
Had turn'd poor Orpheus into *ſtone*.

Canterbury. R. H. B.

MR. EDITOR,

Your ready attention to my laſt communication, of " Mary of the Moor," induces me to ſend you for inſertion (in the next number of your entertaining Miſcellany) the following Sonnet, from the pen of the ſame Lady.

SONNET.

WHEN Fortune's ſplendid ſunſhine gilds the day, [ray,
Our ſummer friends reflect the brilliant
And ſmiling court us in the golden hour,
Fickle and changeful as her varying pow'r,
Should threat'ning clouds obſcure, or ſtorms enſue,
The low'ring ſky is ſtill reflected true:
The cold averted look, or ardent glow,
To Fortune's ſmile, or Fortune's frown, we owe.

* Or Mother Tower, a rock ſo called,

† Shakſpeare

Such

Such friends I've mark'd when the chill blaſt has blown, [ate:
And felt the keeneſt pang they could cre-
But I've a ſteady beam from friendſhip known,
That ſhone amidſt the horrors of my fate,
And undiminiſh'd light and luſtre ſhed,
Tho' loud the tempeſt beat, and Fortune's ſmile was fled.

Clerkenwell, 9th July, 1806. C. W.

SONNET,

Written with a Pencil in the Wood at Lord Gage's, Firle Place, Suſſex, in October, 1805.

Moſt reſpectfully inſcribed to Lady Viſcounteſs GAGE.

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

I ALWAYS lov'd THEE! and thy yellow garb,
OCTOBER dear! but fairer than to day
I never ſaw THEE, or with more regard
Beheld THEE all thy countleſs charms diſplay.

Ten thouſand glowing tints, in this rich ſhade, [hues;
Wave in the wind their ever-changing
And the ſoft breeze which ſweeteſt ſcents pervade,
The fallen leaf around in eddies ſtrews.

Bold ſtant above me, clad in velvet guiſe,
The Downs, begemm'd with flocks of pureſt white; [lies;
While all below thy Weald, dear Suſſex!
Thy woods, hills, vallies, glitt'ring to the ſight.

'Tis Heaven around—ſave that my Jane's not here, [more dear.
Whoſe preſence would make Heaven itſelf

MODERN SONNETS.

THE PEASANT GIRL.

A FANCY SKETCH.

A WICKER baſket on her white arm hung,
And cheerily ſhe tript along the lawn,
While o'er her head Aurora's minſtrel ſung
Aerial matins to the bluſhing dawn.

A little bonnet, bound with purple thread,
Half-hid the village wand'rer's artleſs face, [grace,
Where bloom'd the lily in its native
'Tween two ſweet roſes always looking red: [bow,
And 'twas this bonnet, tied with purple
The little maiden's modeſty did ſhow.

"Pray, whither art thou going, pretty maid?" [ply:
Said I. She curtſey'd low with this re-
(Her finger pointing to a neighb'ring ſhed) [*ſty*."
"To feed my father's *Pigs* in yonder

JACOB QUIRK.

EDMUND.

A SUBLIME, SENTIMENTAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE PIECE.

THE caſtle clock toll'd one! and all around,
Above, below, was ſolemnly ſerene—
Save when the village watch-dog on the green [ſound
Bay'd to the moon—or the faint brawling
Of brooklet, lapſing down the mountain's ſide, [night,
Stole on the ear—it was the dead of
When wither'd witches on their brooms did ride, [light:
And goblins wander'd by a lantern's
Then Edmund left his ſolitary home,
'Mid the old abbey's moſs-grown aiſles to roam.
Sweet Contemplation lit his upturn'd eye;
Alternate heav'd his breaſt with tranſports big; [by,
When lo!—a night-bird's *pinion* paſſing
Swept from his thoughtful brow—his *Hat* and *Wig*.

JACOB QUIRK.

CARE.

A MODERN SONNET.

As thro' my cottage window late I hung,
(The moon-beam dancing on the cryſtal pane,) [ſtrain,
Attentive to the red-breaſt's artleſs
Who on the chimney's top ſo ſweetly ſung,
A tall grey-headed figure paſs'd me by:
With furrows deep his brow was wrinkled o'er, [ing eye,
Dark was his cheek, and ſunk his ſcowl-
And in his ſkinny hand a wand he bore,
Thrice did he wave it as he paſs'd our door. [weep,
Anon, my bedded children 'gan to
While poor old Jenny ſcratch'd her back, and ſwore, [her ſleep.
Curſing ſome *wicked bug*, that broke
Huſh'd was the red-breaſt's lay, I ſigh'd, and ne'er [—Care.
Shall I forget, when in our village enter'd

O. P.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Vol.* XLIX, *page* 476.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *May* 19.

THE Iriſh Loan, Treaſury Bills' Bill, and Mutiny Bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, *May* 20.—The Scotch Judges' Salaries Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Earl Spencer moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Defence Act Repeal Bill. That Act had, in the attempt to carry it into effect, proved the juſtice of the objections which he and his friends had made to it on its introduction. Inſtead of proving an aid to the means of increaſing the regular force, it had operated as a very conſiderable impediment to them, while it had ſubjected the country to pecuniary forfeitures to an immenſe extent. So far even as it had been ſucceſsful, it produced its effect by a violation of the law, and tended by high bounties to renovate that injurious competition which it was intended to prevent. He went into a variety of calculations to prove, that ſuppoſing the Act to continue in operation for one year longer, it would be deficient, with reſpect to England alone, in about 20,000 of the number it ought to have raiſed; that the amount of the fines for ſuch deficiency would be about 415,000l.; and extending the calculation to the whole of the United Kingdom, the amount of penalties would be 545,000l.

Lord Camden ſpoke in defence of the Act intended to be repealed. He admitted that it required ſome alterations; but that the late Government intended to make them. He moved that the Bill ſhould be read again this day three weeks.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland alſo deprecated in ſtrong terms the Bill before the Houſe; and inſiſted, that the Defence Act produced all the men that were required; namely, 15,000 per year.

Lord Sidmouth ſpoke againſt the propoſed delay; and Lords Derby, Roſſlyn, Darnley, Caernarvon, Radnor, and Groſvenor, followed on the ſame grounds; after which the Houſe divided; and the amendment being rejected by a majority of 97 to 40, the Bill was read a ſecond time.

THURSDAY, *May* 22.—The Additional Force Repeal Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

FRIDAY, *May* 23.—The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Defence Repeal, Iriſh Loan, Iriſh Treaſury Bills, Scotch Judges' Salaries, Admiralty Juriſdiction, Weſt India Governors' Indemnity, Lord St. Vincent's Annuity Bill, and forty private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 28.—The Houſe, on meeting after their adjournment, proceeded, with cloſed doors, to diſcuſs ſome points relative to the trial of Lord Melville, and then adjourned till

FRIDAY, *May* 30.—The Houſe was occupied in the further conſideration of the evidence on Lord Melville's trial.

MONDAY, *June* 2.—The diſcuſſion was reſumed on the caſe of Lord Melville.

TUESDAY, *June* 3.—Lord Moira preſented a Petition from Juſtice Fox, ſetting forth the circumſtances of his ſituation, and praying relief.—It was ordered to lie on the table.

The conſideration of Lord Melville's caſe was then reſumed, and ſtrangers were, as uſual, excluded.

THURSDAY, *June* 5.—Several Bills were forwarded, and the diſcuſſion was reſumed on the caſe of Lord Melville.

FRIDAY, *June* 6.—The Income Tax and Additional Force Repeal Bills went through a Committee.

SATURDAY, *June* 7.—The Houſe received the Mutiny Bill from the Commons; which was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May* 19.

SIR J. NEWPORT obtained leave for Bills to regulate the offices of the Receivers General of Cuſtoms and Exciſe in Ireland; and one for repealing the Iriſh Additional Force Act.

PRIVATE BREWERIES.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord H. Petty ſtated, that he had to ſuggeſt a ſubſtitute for the tax on iron. He had turned his attention to the Private Breweries, carried on by the families of individuals. That ſyſtem was now going on at a great rate, and principally on account of the increaſe of duty paid by the Public Brewer. To this ſyſtem of domeſtic economy, therefore, the ſtate had a right to look for a ſupply; and he could aſſure the Committee it would be ſo moderate in its operation, as ſtill to leave the private a decided advantage over the public Brewer. He then proceeded to deſcribe the quantities of malt brewed by the public and the private Brewers upon their reſpective data; and ſtated, that it was upon the duties paid on three millions of quarters of malt made into ſtrong and ſmall beer, that he ſhould ſubmit this new propoſal. It would alſo be recollected, that the diſtilleries conſumed annually 1,000,000 of quarters of malt, and that during the year of ſcarcity, 1800, upwards of 250,000 quarters had been brewed by the private Brewers. On that calculation, therefore, he ſhould eſtimate this new tax at 500,000l., being the full ſum at which he had charged the duty on iron. He had endeavoured to render this burthen as light as poſſible to private families; and inſtead of carrying the exciſe into ſuch families, he had preferred a mode of commutation which would bring the duty under the Aſſeſſed Taxes, by means of a licence to manufacture beer, in order that all who ſhould ſo brew might be charged as private Brewers. In applying this to private farmers, he did not mean to touch the poor, or the cottager who brewed his own beer. It was, therefore, propoſed to make only thoſe claſſes pay the new duty, who already paid the Aſſeſſed Taxes under their different heads. The ſcale would thus be as follows:—— Every family paying a duty on a four-wheeled carriage, and one male ſervant, to pay a commutation for every male, in ſuch family, 1l. 1s.—For every female, 10s.——Families not paying for a four-wheeled carriage, but aſſeſſed for one male ſervant, to pay for each male, 15s.—Every female, 7s. 6d.—— Families not aſſeſſed for a male ſervant, but paying the aſſeſſed tax, for every male, 10s.—Every female, 5s.——Perſons only paying the loweſt order of aſſeſſed taxes, and charged with the window tax, males, 5s. — Females, 2s. 6d. —— All children under ten years old excepted, and alſo all the lower orders of the labouring poor, and all perſons not paying aſſeſſed taxes, and who may chooſe to brew for themſelves, to be exempt; for no perſon but the private Brewer would have any part of the charge to bear. The number of perſons liable to this tax he calculated upon the following ſcale:—— Firſt Claſs, 12,000. — Second Claſs, 50,000.—Third Claſs, 364,000.—Fourth Claſs, 320,000.——And the whole produce he eſtimated to bring in a nett revenue of 500,000l. He obſerved, that he felt happy that the claſs of labouring poor would be altogether exempt from the tax; and concluded by moving, that there be laid upon every barrel of ale or ſtrong beer brewed by private families, of the value of 16s., an exciſe duty of 10s., to be paid by the perſon ſo brewing, except ſuch perſon as ſhould pay a commutation licence duty upon the ſcale before mentioned.

A converſation enſued, in the courſe of which Lord H. Petty intimated, that ſomething would be done to equalize the duty on Cyder to the new duty on Beer.—The Reſolutions were agreed to.

Some amendments in the Property Bill were read, and paſſed.

TUESDAY, *May* 20.—The Houſe was occupied in a converſation on the ſubject of the Nabob of Arcot's Debts; during which

Mr. Keene adviſed a rigid ſcrutiny into the claims of the creditors; and aſſerted, that of the debts, which amounted to 5,600,000l., not more than 500,000l. had been fairly contracted; and

Lord Caſtlereagh obſerved, that the Company

Company poſſeſſed aſſets from the Nabob, ſufficient to pay 136,000l. a-year to his private creditors.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 21.—A new Writ was ordered for Weſtmorland, in the room of Sir M. le Fleming, deceaſed.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice, that early next Seſſion he ſhould propoſe regulations for the amelioration of the Poor Laws.

The Secretary at War gave notice, that on Tueſday he ſhould propoſe a Vote of Thanks to the Managers of Lord Melville's Impeachment.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Some accounts relative to the Barrack Department, ſimilar to thoſe which had been moved for by Mr. Robſon on a preceding evening, were granted on the motion of Lord H. Petty. His Lordſhip then moved that a new Commiſſion of Inquiry be inſtituted into the ſyſtem of Military Expenditure in the Weſt Indies. He took a view of the eſtabliſhment formed for this purpoſe by the late Miniſter; but, he obſerved, the Commiſſioners, though they never omitted to take their ſalaries, ſoon forgot that there were duties to be performed; in conſequence of which, notwithſtanding the ſuppreſſion of the office of Joint Auditors, the accounts were ſo much in arrear, as to render it abſolutely neceſſary that ſome ſyſtem ſhould be inſtituted to get through them. As a proof of the neceſſity of inquiry into the diſburſements connected with the Army, he ſtated, that there had been iſſued for hoſpital ſtores and field works, which always form a very extenſive branch of the military diſburſements, during ſix ſucceſſive years in the late war, a ſum of 700,000l. annually, which was paid to a Mr. Trotter; and ſuch was the zeal and induſtry of that gentleman, and ſuch the variety of avocations in which he was deſirous of diſtinguiſhing himſelf for the ſervice of the public, that he was at the ſame time the manufacturer of ſome of the articles of ſtores, the purveyor of other articles, the contractor for others, the comptroller of the expenditure, and finally the auditor of his own accounts: beſides, feeling that after ſo much zeal and induſtry exerted for the accommodation of the country in his own perſon, he was entitled to ſome remuneration beyond the ordinary claſs of contractors, he charged ten per cent. upon the whole expenditure, over and above all other profits upon the articles ſo furniſhed!!! Another head of account was that of Barracks; on which no leſs than nine millions had been expended in the courſe of the late war, no part of which had been ſubmitted to the cognizance of Comptrollers. It was found alſo, that by the principal perſons in ſeveral departments many large ſums had been iſſued to Clerks and inferior perſons in office for minor diſburſements, of which no account had been paſſed for years. He then touched on the glaring abuſes committed in the Weſt Indies; and aſſerted, that the very laſt account of Army Pay, examined by the Board of Accounts, was for 1782, and that no account of that nature had been ſince audited. The Navy Accounts were alſo very greatly in arrear; and the Store Accounts lay over ſince the period juſt mentioned, without any examination: all the expenſes of the laſt war were in the ſame predicament. The account of the expeditions to the Helder and to Egypt, and all the charges connected with them, as well as all ſubſidiary accounts with Continental Powers, were totally untouched to this hour. There were, beſide, accounts under the examination of the old Commiſſioners, to the amount of 167 millions, not nearly gone through, beſides a ſum of 58 millions, of which the account had not yet been explained. Add to this a ſum of 150 millions, under the head of Army Pay, ſtill untouched, as well as 80 millions of Navy Expenditure; and there would appear an aggregate ſum of no leſs than 455 millions ſterling ſtill unaccounted for within the laſt twenty years; a ſum greater than the whole national debt. He ſaid it was notorious, that the groſſeſt malverſations were ſhrouded behind thoſe unaudited accounts; and that to remedy theſe evils, it was propoſed to repeal both the Acts under which the preſent Commiſſioners of Accounts were conſtituted, and to appoint, under another Act, ten Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of auditing and controlling the army accounts; and, the better to enable them to direct their inveſtigations, it was propoſed to arm them with authority to compel all perſons, connected with the diſburſements of public money, to furniſh their accounts; theſe to be diſtinct from the Weſt India Commiſſioners; and alſo of another diſtinct Board of Comptrollers of Military Expenditure, conſti-

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tuted upon a plan ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed under Lord Godolphin, whoſe duty it would be to examine, in the firſt inſtance, all army eſtimates and accounts; to watch over the expenditure of military funds; to act as the confidential adviſers of the Board of Treaſury, in all applications of money for military purpoſes; to report ſuch frauds as they ſhould be able to diſcover; to have the power of calling before them all perſons in any degree connected with the military expenditure, and of examining them upon oath. With reſpect to the ten Commiſſioners of Accounts, none of whom were to be Members of Parliament, it was propoſed to ſeparate them into three diſtinct Boards, the one conſiſting of four Members, and the other two of three Members each; thoſe Boards to have communication with each other, as they might find neceſſary for the general advantage of the examinations referred to them; but by no means to mix the objects reſpectively committed to them. The whole body of accounts in arrear were to be ſeparated into three diſtinct periods. One of theſe Boards to commence with the public accounts from the 1ſt of December laſt, and to bring them up clear to the lateſt period. The next Board to take up the inveſtigation of the 167,000,000l. now under inquiry; and the third to take up the examination of all that body of other accounts which have never yet been called for. By this means, he truſted that the whole of that immenſe maſs would be gone through with the utmoſt poſſible expedition, and the affairs of the country in theſe reſpects placed upon ſome regular and ſatisfactory footing. With reſpect to the peculation in the Weſt Indies, he added, that the ſyſtem had continued to be carried on by the delinquents under every ſpecies of crime that could be ſubſervient to their purpoſe. Forgery, perjury, bribery, and every ſtratagem, had been reſorted to; and not content with falſe charges, falſe returns, and flagitious embezzlements, they had bribed the Officers of the Cuſtoms to ſign falſe certificates, fraudulent invoices, and ſimilar documents, in aid of their purpoſes; proofs of which had been detected in one inſtance to the amount of 80,000l., and in another 30,000l., actually applied in bribery, to conceal frauds of an enormous extent. He concluded with moving for a Bill for the more effectual examination of Public Accounts in the Weſt Indies, and the prevention of frauds therein.

Mr. Roſe obſerved, that though there was ſome arrear in the accounts, yet half of the 500,000,000l., which were ſtated to be unaccounted for, was now in the Pay Office: he, however, wiſhed to ſee the whole buſineſs inveſtigated.

The Secretary at War, Mr. Bathurſt, and Mr. W. Dundas, bore teſtimony to the great exertions of the perſons employed in the War Office; and aſſerted, that it was impoſſible for them to get through the vaſt preſſure of buſineſs.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

In a Committee on the Army Eſtimates, the Secretary at War ſtated, that in conſequence of the reductions which were made in the different corps, the eſtimates of the preſent year would be as follow:—Savings by reductions in Cavalry, 255,000l.—Ditto Foot Guards, 18,000l.—Ditto Waggon Train, 90,000l. —Total ſaving by reductions, 363,000l. —In the whole of the eſtimates (including the Volunteers) there would be a diminution of 934,192l.; from which, if the diminution with reſpect to the expenſe of Volunteers was ſubtracted, which amounted to 472,000l., there would remain 462,192l. as the total diminution of expenſes, in conſequence of the reductions to be made. He then proceeded to ſtate the total amount of our effective force at home and abroad, including the troops ſerving in India, and the ſecond battalions. He ſhould take their number at the following periods:—1ſt of January, 1806, 240,953.—1ſt of May, 1806, 250,994.—Increaſe, 10,041.——It appeared, therefore, that while our army was increaſed by above 10,000 men, the expenſe of it would be diminiſhed by near half a million. Government might, therefore, take credit for having provided an army on much cheaper terms than their predeceſſors. The next head was, the recruiting ſtaff contingencies for the ſupply of the army. This had been eſtimated laſt year at 50,000l. recruiting eſtabliſhment, 50,000l contingencies, and 25,000l. for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The ſame ſum would be ſufficient for the preſent year, although ſomewhat a greater proportion ſhould be allowed for the recruiting eſtabliſhment in Ireland. The eſtimates for the Volunteers were as follow:—For the laſt

year, 1,600,000l.—For the preſent, 1,028,000l.—Total of ſaving, 572,000l. ——This ſum included 132,000l. for cloathing, which would fall in after the preſent year. After a few general obſervations, he moved his firſt Reſolution; which was, "That 150,529 men ſhould be voted for the regular army of the United Kingdom, from the 24th of June till the 24th of December."

A long argument enſued reſpecting the diſcontent among the Volunteers, and the comparative advantages of the preſent and the late military ſyſtems; in which Lord Caſtlereagh, General Tarleton, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Perceval, repeated the opinions which they had urged on previous occaſions; and Meſſrs. Windham, Whitbread, and Fox, ſpoke in favour of the projects propoſed: after which the Reſolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, *May* 22.—A long converſation took place on the propriety of abandoning the propoſed tax on iron in Ireland; Meſſrs. Roſe and Foſter ſpoke againſt the tax; and Sir J. Newport and Meſſrs. Corry and Grattan ſupported it.—The Chairman then reported progreſs.

Mr. Roſe, after repeating his earneſt ſolicitude that the abuſes in the expenditure of public money ſhould be probed to the bottom, gave notice, that he ſhould move to-morrow for a variety of papers, to ſhow what ſums of money had been iſſued to the Accountants, &c. from the Treaſury, from the cloſe of the American war to the preſent time.

The Houſe was afterwards occupied in converſations on the Military and American Intercourſe Bills.

FRIDAY, *May* 23.—Mr. Addington gave notice that he would, ſoon after the holidays, bring forward a motion reſpecting the returns of the Inſpecting Officers of the Volunteers. He ſaid, that the object of his motion would be, to aboliſh the diſſatisfaction that prevails amongſt ſome Volunteer Corps.

A debate enſued on a motion by General Tarleton, for printing the Army Eſtimates; but the motion was loſt without a diviſion.

THANKS TO THE MANAGERS OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Secretary at War roſe to make a motion of which he had given notice, and in which he hoped he ſhould have the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe. The great and important ſubject which had ſo long engaged the attention of the public and of Parliament, the Impeachment of Lord Melville, had, as far as that Houſe was concerned, been brought to a concluſion. He therefore now thought it proper to call the attention of the Houſe to what they themſelves muſt have obſerved; he thought he might ſafely ſay, that no Managers appointed to conduct an Impeachment had ever ſhown more diligence, more abilities, or greater prudence, than they had in the whole progreſs of the trial, and none had ever ſtronger claims to the approbation of that Houſe. The Houſe had very naturally ſelected for that arduous taſk men of the greateſt zeal, and the moſt ability for conducting thoſe proceedings; and they had diſcharged the duty impoſed upon them in ſuch a manner as to deſerve the thanks of that Houſe, and the veneration of poſterity. The Managers had been ſelected from the perſons of every deſcription of talent which the Houſe poſſeſſed; and it was hard to ſay which was moſt to be admired, the able manner in which the caſe was opened, the judicious arrangement of the proofs, or the very luminous and forcible expoſition of the law as applied to that caſe. It ſeemed difficult to ſay, to what particular part of the management of it thanks were moſt peculiarly due. There was one feature of this Trial, however, which muſt engage their particular attention. Every lover of the Conſtitution muſt be pleaſed to ſee, that all the difficulties and embarraſſments, and delays of public juſtice, which had formerly attended Impeachment, were now removed, by the maſterly arrangement which the Managers made of their proofs, and their declining to dwell upon unneceſſary topics. He concluded by moving,

"That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment againſt Henry Viſcount Melville, for their faithful management in their diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them."

The motion being ſeconded by Sir John Newport,

The queſtion was put, and carried with ONE diſſentient voice.

The Speaker roſe, and addreſſed the Managers (who ſtood up in their places, uncovered,) in the following ſpeech:—

"GENTLEMEN,

" GENTLEMEN,

" The Houſe, upon the reſult of grave and important inquiries into the adminiſtration of the Public Expenditure, came to the reſolution of entering upon the moſt ſolemn of all its functions; and of reſorting to that tranſcendant power, by which it can bring to judgment all miſdeeds done by the higheſt ſervants of the Crown, and moſt effectually avenge all inroads made, or attempted to be made, upon the Liberties of the People.

" The conduct and management of that power was delegated to you;—to prepare and arrange the proofs of complex and intricate facts; and to make good the Charge of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors againſt a Noble Perſon, whoſe elevated and ſplendid ſituations in the State rendered his actions of ſignal example, for good or for evil, to all perſons entruſted with the public treaſure.

" Throughout the progreſs of the Trial ſo undertaken, we have ſeen with peculiar ſatisfaction its proceedings conducted with an exemplary diligence and diſpatch, which have reſcued Impeachments from the diſgrace into which they had nearly fallen, and have reſtored them to their ancient ſtrength and honour. Upon your part, we have alſo witneſſed—that unwearied induſtry and ſingular ſagacity with which you have purſued and eſtabliſhed the proofs; that boldneſs, ſo properly belonging to the Commons, with which you have maintained the Charge; and that powerful diſplay of argument and learned eloquence which have ſpread the light of day over dark, ſecret, and criminal tranſactions.

" The judgment of the whole is now with the Lords; and whether that be of condemnation or of acquittal, it reſts with a Tribunal which, ſo far as depends upon human inſtitutions, promiſes the faireſt hopes of ultimate juſtice.

" But be the iſſue what it may, your part is now accompliſhed: in the diſcharge of your duty you have ſatisfied the expectation of the Commons; you have obtained the high reward of their approbation and thanks; and, in obedience to their commands, I am now to acquaint you with their Reſolution:—

" That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment againſt Henry Viſcount Melville, for their faithful management in their diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them."

The Secretary at War then ſaid, that although he had the pain of hearing *one* diſſenting voice to this Vote of Thanks, he hoped he ſhould hear none to the motion he was now about to make. He moved, " That the ſpeech of Mr. Speaker, on delivering the Vote of Thanks to the Managers, be printed."

The queſtion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Roſe, on moving for the Accounts of Monies iſſued from the Treaſury, obſerved, that the ſpeech of Lord Petty had induced a belief that there was a loſs to the public to the amount of 450 millions; while the fact was, that 50 millions belonged to the Bank account; but although he would admit the arrears to amount to about 429 millions, yet it was highly probable that little or no abuſe had taken place.

Lord H. Petty ſaid, he was ready to admit, that the greater part of the defalcations might be recovered; and he did not conceive Mr. Trotter was to blame for getting as much as he could by his merchandize; but it was an abuſe in his employers to allow him to hold ſo many different appointments.

Mr. Roſe's motion, and a ſimilar one by Lord Petty, were agreed to.——His Lordſhip then moved, that 300,cool. be granted for remunerating the glorious ſervices of the Officers and men who acted in the battle off Trafalgar; which was carried *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, *May* 28.—A new Writ was ordered for Somerſet, in the room of W. Dickenſon, Eſq. deceaſed.

Mr. Pauli roſe to bring forward his promiſed charges againſt Marquis Welleſley, with reference to his conduct to the Nabob of Oude. The charges were then laid on the table, and read by the Clerk. Their peruſal occupied upwards of an hour, and were read in a very low tone of voice: the ſubſtance of them appeared to be a recapitulation of the local and political ſituation of the country of Oude, as an independent State under the Nabob its Prince, in extent equal to England and Wales, with a population of many millions; containing many rich and fertile diſtricts, with a number of towns and villages; its capital, Lucknow, as large as London and Weſtminſter, and equally crowded with inhabitants; that the Nabob lived

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in a ſtile of wealth, ſtate, and ſplendour, ſuperior to any European Prince; that his jewels alone were worth four millions ſterling; that he had 500 elephants in his train, with a military eſtabliſhment of 13,000 horſe and 30,000 foot, excluſive of the police. It then detailed a general outline of the minuter branches of Government, and mode of collecting taxes, and recapitulated the various treaties entered into with the Nabob of Oude by the Britiſh Governors in India down to the arrival of Marquis Welleſley; it then proceeded to ſtate a variety of charges againſt the Marquis, accuſing him of having, without any juſt cauſe, contrary to the expreſs orders of the India Company, and in open violation of ſolemn treaties ſubſiſting with the Nabob, made exorbitant exactions of money from him, demanded of him the ſurrender of territory guaranteed to him, frequently urging him to diſband his army, and treating him with ſo much diſreſpect and ſeverity as were calculated to induce him to reſign his throne; and when, by the frequent exactions made upon him, his revenues were inadequate to ſupply further means, the Marquis not only committed againſt him new acts of hoſtility and indignity, but endeavoured to degrade him in the eyes of his ſubjects, and to excite them to diſobedience and inſurrection. The charges contained a variety of other accuſations of a ſtill graver nature; and upon the reading being concluded, Mr. Paull moved the ſaid charges be printed.

Sir A. Welleſley aſked how Mr. Paull meant to proceed; but received no anſwer.—The Papers were ordered to be printed; and Mr. Paull then gave notice that he ſhould move the diſcuſſion of the charges this day three weeks.

The Property Tax Bill was read a third time and paſſed; ſeveral additional clauſes being read and agreed to.

Mr. Francis objected to that which exempts the property of foreigners in our funds, and aſſerted that this exemption would deprive the country of 100,cool. per year; he moved for expunging the clauſe; but after a few obſervations in ſupport of it, from Mr. Fox, the motion fell to the ground.

On the motion of Mr. Vanſittart, the Houſe went into a Committee, to conſider of the ſalaries to be granted to the new Auditor of Accounts; and it was reſolved, that a ſum not exceeding 1500l. a-year be granted to the firſt Commiſſioner, and 1000l. to the others; and that, if ſent to the Weſt Indies, the Lords of the Treaſury be empowered to grant 500l. additional a-year.—Adjourned to

FRIDAY, *May* 30.—After ſome motions for Papers, &c., the Secretary at War moved for a Committee on the Mutiny Bill.

Mr. Windham, in anſwer to Lord Caſtlereagh, ſtated, that he had not made up his mind on the ſubject of the bounties to be given, to induce men to re-enliſt at the expiration of the terms of ſeven and fourteen years.

The Speaker then leaving the Chair,

Mr. Windham adverted to the clauſes of the Mutiny Bill; and obſerved, that by this Bill, while the contract of the ſoldier was ſecured to the public, the former had alſo the pledge of Parliament for its performance, and a power was left to Government to vary the contract after a certain number of years. Thus, though men might be parted with, it would only be with a hope of getting them again with advantage, and might be compared to the putting of money out at intereſt. He proceeded to ſhow, that all the military meaſures of the laſt fifteen years had failed in their object, as none had ever afforded a permanent ſource of recruiting: even the Additional Force Bill, which profeſſed to be permanent, was temporary, and had completely failed; and thinking that the plans which had been already reſorted to had been highly injurious, he was ſatisfied that they ought not to be renewed till others had been tried. He therefore wiſhed to try the effect of voluntary enliſtment. He contended, that there was no cauſe for apprehending that any danger to the ſervice would ariſe from the diſcharge of men at the end of the times for which they were enliſted; as the men would be too much attached to the ſervice to leave it. He concluded with moving an amendment to the oath in the Mutiny Bill; by which the perſon enliſted, after ſwearing that he did not belong to the Militia, Navy, &c. undertook to ſerve his Majeſty for ſeven years; and if the country ſhould be at war at the time of his diſcharge, then to be at the diſpoſal of his Majeſty for three years longer: if the perſon be under eighteen when he enliſts, as many years are to be added to his

ſervice

ſervice as will make the ſeven years commence when he is eighteen.

Sir J. Pulteney recapitulated his former arguments on the efficacy of the Additional Force Bill; and adviſed the regular recruiting ſyſtem to be continued. — He was followed by Mr. Yorke, who conſidered the propoſed method to be an innovation of a moſt alarming nature, unneceſſary and unconſtitutional. He took a view of the numbers of men raiſed at different periods laſt year, and contended that the meaſures which were then adopted had produced 50,000 men.

Colonel Craufurd warmly ſupported the meaſures propoſed by Mr. Windham; and expreſſed his approbation of the reſerve of 200,000 men, which would thus be provided for the army.

Mr. Canning ſpoke at conſiderable length againſt the plan; and urged the impropriety of precipitating ſuch a ſerious meaſure.

Mr. Fox replied, and argued that the principle of the ſyſtem propoſed was the beſt which could be brought forward. In the courſe of a luminous ſpeech, he deſcanted on the great advantages of a large diſpoſable army; and obſerved, that though he wiſhed for peace upon any terms conſiſtent with the honour of the country, it muſt not be obtained by giving up our connexions with the Belligerent Powers.

Mr. Perceval followed on the ſame grounds as Mr. Canning; and obſerved, that by the propoſed change, the country would be put to the annual increaſed charge of 880,000l., and that every man who lived ten years after his diſcharge would coſt the country 230l. At four in the morning a diviſion took place; when there were—Ayes, 254—Noes, 125—Majority, 129.

MONDAY, *June* 2.—Mr. Vanſittart obtained leave for a Bill to aboliſh Fees in the Cuſtom-houſe of London, and for the better regulation of perſons employed therein.

In a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord Caſtlereagh repeated the objections which he had made on a former occaſion to the new clauſes; he conſidered them as an infringement on the prerogative of the Crown; and the mode propoſed for increaſing the army was, in his opinion, wild and romantic in the extreme. On making a compariſon of the waſte ſuſtained by regiments, he inſtanced the returns of the ſeven battalions of the Guards, which contained 8,452 men; there were 769, or one-eleventh, in the eighth year of their ſervice; 389, or one twenty-ſecond, in the fifteenth; and 78, which was not in the proportion of 1 to 100, in the twenty-firſt year. He thought that he might fairly eſtimate the waſte of other regiments from the eſtimate he had ſtated of the Guards. It would therefore appear, that one-eleventh, or 22,000 men, would be entitled to their diſcharge annually, on arriving at the completion of the firſt period of ſeven years; and in addition to this, there would be 10,000 annually entitled, on completing their ſecond period of ſervice, or fourteen years. He then went into a detail of the expenſes which would be incurred by this ſyſtem, and which he aſſerted would make a total annual increaſe for the army of two millions ſterling.

Mr. Grattan defended the new ſyſtem; and made references to hiſtory, to ſhow that the Roman legions were moſt efficient when they were compoſed of men who were not the refuſe of the people; thence inferring, that the French army, which was compoſed of the flower of the nation, could not be beaten by the lower claſs of the Engliſh. He denied that the army is dependent upon the Crown; but argued, that it muſt be conſidered as the creature of the Legiſlature. He concluded with expreſſing his opinion, that under the ſyſtem propoſed the country would be invincible.

The Maſter of the Rolls combated the arguments of Mr. Grattan; and contended, that the examples drawn from the conduct of deſpotic ſovereigns would not apply to this country; but with reſpect to the Bill before the Houſe, he had many objections to it, and hoped Miniſters would either withdraw this hazardous and impolitic project, or at leaſt produce it in the Committee in a more digeſted ſtate. If they would do neither of theſe, he would give his decided oppoſition to the meaſure.

He was followed by the Solicitor General, who ſpoke in favour of the meaſure, as being calculated to make the army and the people one body, inſtead of effecting a dangerous diſtinction.

General Stuart ridiculed the idea of an army compoſed of men of property; and aſſerted from experience, that day-

labourers

labourers made better ſoldiers than tradeſmen or clerks.—The Houſe then divided on the clauſe for limited ſervice; when there were—Ayes, 206—Noes, 106—Majority, 100.

TUESDAY, *June* 3.—Mr. Keene moved for a Copy of a Letter from Sir J. Macpherſon, in India, to the Directors, dated 30th March, 1783. The object of this letter was, to ſhow that the charges he had ſtated againſt Sir R. Sullivan were not ſo unfounded as might be imagined.—Ordered.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke againſt the intended Bill relative to the intercourſe with America, and moved for certain inſtructions ſent to the Governor of the Weſt India Iſlands in 1804, relative to the American trade, to ſhow that the Bill was unneceſſary.

Meſſrs. Roſe and Perceval followed, to the ſame effect; and the order for the ſecond reading was transferred from Thurſday to Monday.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that on Tueſday he ſhould ſubmit a reſolution, pledging the Houſe to enter as ſoon as poſſible into the Abolition of the Slave Trade, but not pledging itſelf as to the time when the abolition ſhould commence.

Earl Temple, after alluding to the Oude charge againſt Marquis Welleſley having been long on the table, and having been printed and circulated among the Members, moved that the ſaid charge be taken into conſideration to-morrow fortnight. As there was little proſpect of Mr. Paull taking it up, he ſhould bring forward the motion himſelf on that day.

Mr. Paull quoted precedents in Mr. Haſtings's caſe, to ſhow that the charge had not lain too long upon the table, and ſaid that the Earl might do as he choſe, reſpecting the motion he now intimated. For his own part, he would declare, that he ſhould not be influenced by any thing the Earl could do, but that he ſhould perſevere in the way he thought moſt proper for the ends of juſtice.

Some converſation enſued between Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Newport, and Sir A. Welleſley, reſpecting the charge of murder againſt Marquis Welleſley (which it appears is only a general charge), when the notice of Earl Temple was ordered to be entered.

On the ſecond reading of the amendments to the Mutiny Bill,

Mr. Windham, in converſation with other Members, obſerved, that the ſuſpenſion of the ballot for the Militia muſt continue till the Militia be reduced to their original number. That reduction was going on gradually. Thoſe who had volunteered into the line, would be ſupplied by bounty, inſtead of ballot; but that was not with any view to an experiment.

THURSDAY, *June* 5.—After moving for ſome additional Papers relative to the charges againſt Marquis Welleſley,

Mr. Paull moved for a Committee, on the 10th inſtant, to hear evidence on the charge relative to Oude.

Mr. Fox ſuggeſted the 18th inſtead of the 10th; to which Mr. Paull agreed, and moved for the attendance of the following perſons on that day, to give their evidence:—"Lord Teignmouth, Sir A. Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel Raynes, Major-General F. St. John, W. Wright, Eſq., Sir R. Strachey, and Colonel A. Kydd."

Leave was given for a Bill to eſtabliſh a free intercourſe between Great Britain and Ireland in the import and export of grain.

FRIDAY, *June* 6.—In a Committee of Ways and Means,

Lord H. Petty obſerved, that it was his intention to withdraw the tax on Private Breweries, though he was convinced of the equity of its principle. But it remained to be conſidered, whether the object of this tax might not be better attained by an additional tax on Malt. On Monday he ſhould propoſe an addition of 10 per cent. upon the Aſſeſſed Taxes, in the room of that which he intended to relinquiſh; though he ſhould propoſe a ſimilar tax next Seſſion.

Sir R. Buxton, Meſſrs. Coke, Long, Wilberforce, and T. Jones, ſeverally objected to the operation of the tax on private brewing; and an order was afterwards made for a Committee of Ways and Means on Monday.

Mr. Windham then moved the third reading of the Mutiny Bill; on which

Mr. Wallace entered into an extenſive detail of arguments againſt the meaſure, which he conſidered as an infraction of the privileges of the Crown.—He was followed by

Mr. Wilberforce, who made an elaborate ſpeech to elucidate the principles of human actions, and to ſhow the powerful incentive which would ariſe from the hopes of even the ſmalleſt promotion among the inferior orders of the

the army; he adverted to the great neceſſity of a ſtrong regular army, and to the advantage to which ſuch a force might be turned by the facilities of the Britiſh Navy. He then touched on the improvement which would take place in the colonial ſyſtem, by the abolition of the Slave Trade; as the greateſt drain upon the Britiſh army was the thouſands of ſoldiers annually ſent to protect the Whites in the Weſt Indies againſt the Slaves; and concluded by declaring, that the ſyſtem now propoſed had his hearty concurrence.

Mr. H. Addington ſpoke to the ſame effect; and expreſſed his conviction that the meaſure would not only be moſt efficient, but very popular.

General Tarleton and Mr. Canning repeated their objections to the Bill; and

Mr. S. Bourne propoſed, as an amendment, that each ſoldier, in his oath, ſhould bind himſelf to ſerve till the end, and ſix months after any war in which the country might be engaged at the time of his enliſtment.

After a ſpeech of ſome length, by Mr. Percival, againſt the Bill, the Houſe divided on the amendment; when there were—Noes, 195—Ayes, 103—Againſt the amendment, 92—At half paſt four o'clock the Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

THIS Gazette contains a Proclamation, in the uſual form, ordering the diſtribution of prizes made from the ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia and town of Papenburgh; as alſo an Order in Council for taking off the embargo now ſubſiſting on ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Bremen.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Digby, of the Veſtal, to Commodore Owen, announcing the capture of le Proſpero, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 46 men, quite new, and on her firſt cruize.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 14.

Copy of a Letter tranſmitted by Lord Collingwood.

Niger, at Sea, May 2, 1806.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command this day captured the Spaniſh (Government) ſchooner El Virgin del Carmen, commanded by Lieut. Luis Navaretta, from Algeziras, bound to La Guira, with diſpatches, which were thrown overboard in the chaſe. She is coppered, and pierced for 12 guns, but at preſent has only four ſwivels on board, and a proportion of ſmall arms for her crew, conſiſting of 21 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HILLYAR.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Dacres, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Wm. Marſden, Eſq. dated Port Royal, April 1, 1806.

SIR,

I have great pleaſure in tranſmitting, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Copies of two Letters received from Captain Roſs, of his Majeſty's ſhip Pique: the brigs appear very well adapted for his Majeſty's ſervice, and not more than nine months old; if found adequate thereto by the Officers of the yard, I ſhall direct them to be purchaſed, and intend giving Lieutenant Ward the command of one, as a Commander, till the pleaſure of their Lordſhips is known, who I am ſure will highly approve of his conduct in boarding and carrying the armed ſchooner Santa Clara, and it will in ſome degree alleviate the very ſevere wound he has received in boarding the French brig of war.

I am, &c.

J. R. DACRES.

His Majeſty's Ship Pique, off Ocoa Bay, 17th March, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that Lieutenant Ward, of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, in the Gig, aſſiſted by Mr. Eveleigh (Midſhipman) in the yawl, moſt gallantly boarded and ſucceeded in capturing, after a very ſmart reſiſtance, (and without loſs on our ſide,) the Spaniſh armed ſchooner Santa Clara, of one

one 9-pounder and 28 men, completely equipped for war.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. B. H. Ross.

His Majesty's Ship Pique, off St. Catharines, 27th March, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, crossing over from Santo Domingo to Curacoa, I fell in with two men of war brigs, standing in for the land; at one P. M. being within long range, I commenced firing to prevent their getting in with the shore, and from superior sailing closed with them at two, when a most destructive fire continued for about twenty minutes, but a flaw of wind favouring us, the helm was put down, which placed us immediately across the hawse of the Commodore; she was directly boarded by Lieutenants Ward and Baker, and Mr. Thompson, and every inch of her decks most obstinately defended; the slaughter on both sides was dreadful, and it is with real concern I state the loss of Mr. John Thompson, the Master, who was killed, with eight seamen, and Lieuts. Ward and Baker, and Lieut. W. H. Craig, marines, (slightly,) with eleven seamen and marines wounded. The contest was very severe, but in about five minutes the colours were hauled down: the other struck after a few broadsides more, and we took possession of the Phaeton and Voltigeur, of 16 guns and 120 men each, French brigs of war, beautiful vessels, and only nine months old. It was impossible for two vessels to be more obstinately defended, every thing being cut to pieces, and nearly one half of their crews killed or wounded. I understand they had been roughly handled by an English man of war brig (Rein Deer) the day before.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice my First Lieutenant Ward, whose good conduct at all times has merited the highest approbation; he is, I am afraid, dangerously wounded. The death of Mr. Thompson I most sincerely lament; in him his country has lost a brave and most excellent officer: he is the same so handsomely spoken of by Captain Bissel, in the Racoon; he has left a wife to lament his loss, and almost a stranger in this country. The wound of Lieut. Baker, I rejoice to say, will only lay him by for a short time. The assistance I received from Lieutenant Craig, of the Royal Marines, (who is also wounded,) and his party, deserve the highest praise, for the steady and well-directed fire kept up by them, and their soldier-like behaviour at all times. We had only one man wounded on board; all the others were killed and wounded on the brigs' decks. The ship's company behaved uncommonly well, and I trust the conduct of all will merit your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Charles B. H. Ross.

La Phaeton, 16 guns, 120 men, Freyanet, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.—Le Voltigeur, 16 guns, 115 men, M. St. Craig, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Copy of another Letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Dacres.

His Majesty's Sloop Rein Deer, at Sea, off Cape San Nicholas, St. Domingo, 21st April, 1806.

SIR,

I am much gratified in having to acquaint you, that this morning, after a short chase, I captured the French schooner privateer la Creole, pierced for 14 guns, but had only six mounted, besides twivels. Her complement of men appears to have been 75, but only 59 were found on board, the rest being absent in prizes. The Creole is about 90 tons burden, is a very fine vessel, and said to be the fastest sailer that has been in these seas. I am satisfied we never could have taken her, had not the Commander been so confident of her speed, as to persevere, till very near under our bow, in endeavouring to gain the wind of us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Fyfe.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, Esq., dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Diadem, in Table Bay, March 24.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a list of ships and vessels taken, retaken, and destroyed, by the squadron I have the honour to command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Home Popham.

A List of Vessels taken, retaken, and destroyed, by the Squadron under the command of Sir H Popham, between the 4th October, 1805, and the 20th March, 1806.

Spanish brig Il Volant, of 25 men and 40 tons.—French brig le Prudent, of 12 guns, 70 men, and 120 tons, from Teneriffe, on a cruise: captured by the Narcissus, October 30, 1805, and sent to St. Helena.

Helena.—Engliſh ſhip Horatio, of 22 guns, and 300 tons, laden with rum, tobacco, ſlaves, ivory, &c.: recaptured by ditto, ſtove on the coaſt of Africa, and ordered to be delivered to her Maſter, who was at Cape Menſarada.—French ſhip corvette Napoleon, from Table Bay: run on ſhore by the Narciſſus, Dec. 25, 1805.—Batavian ſloop Catherina, of 5 men and 25 tons.—Spaniſh ſhip Arayo, of 250 tons, with ſlaves.—French ſhip Atalante, of 40 guns, and Batavian ſhip Bato, of 68 guns: deſtroyed by the enemy running them on ſhore when the Cape was attacked, Jan. 10, 1806.—Engliſh ſhip Reſource: taken by Admiral Linois, while ſlaving, on the coaſt of Africa, and ſold at the Cape: recaptured by the ſquadron, Jan. 28, 1806.—French brig Rollo, of 16 guns, from Iſle du Prince, bound to Table Bay: captured by the ſquadron, Feb. 21, 1806, and ſent to Table Bay.—French ſhip la Volontaire, of 46 guns and 360 men, from Breſt: captured by the ſquadron, March 4, 1806, and ſent to Table Bay.—French brig General Izidro, of 200 tons, from Breſt, bound to the Cape, laden with ſlaves, &c.: captured by the ſquadron, March 19, 1806.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, that all veſſels under the Papenburgh flag, which had arrived in any port of the United Kingdom previous to the 14th of May laſt, not trading between port and port in hoſtility with his Majeſty, with their companies and cargoes, be reſtored, and permitted to proceed to any port not blockaded.]

WHITEHALL, JUNE 26.

Diſpatches from Sir G. Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor General of Bengal, dated the 2d and 5th February, 1806, have been received at the India Houſe, of which the following are extracts:—

Extract of a Letter from Sir G. H. Barlow to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated on the River Culna, 2d February, 1806.

I have great ſatisfaction in apprizing your Honourable Committee, that, on the 22d December, a ratified copy of the treaty concluded between the Right Hon. Lord Lake and the accredited Vakeel of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, (a copy of which was encloſed in my Diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 4th of that month,) was received by his Lordſhip, with a ſlight and unobjectionable alteration in the ſixth article, namely, the omiſſion of the renunciation of that Chieftain's claims to Tonk Rampoorah and Bamingham, which, probably, reſulted from a conſideration that, as theſe diſtricts never actually belonged to him, the renunciation was unneceſſary.

Extract of a Letter from Sir G. H. Barlow to the Secret Committee, dated on the River, 5th February, 1806.

I have great ſatisfaction in communicating to your Honourable Committee the important intelligence of the concluſion of peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, upon terms which are highly honourable and advantageous to the Britiſh Government, and which are calculated to ſecure permanent tranquillity to the Britiſh power in India. In my diſpatch to your Honourable Committee of the 4th of December, I had the honour to tranſmit a copy of my inſtructions to the Right Hon. Lord Lake, for the regulation of his conduct in concluding a pacification with Jeſwunt Row Holkar. The treaty now concluded with that Chieftain has been founded upon thoſe inſtructions, and correſponds with the ſpirit of them. I have the honour to tranſmit, encloſed, a copy of the Right Hon. Lord Lake's diſpatch of the 7th ult. containing a copy of the treaty. With the exception of the ſecond article, the proviſions of which I have judged it proper to annul by a declaratory article annexed to the ratified copy of the treaty, your Honourable Committee will obſerve that the ſtipulations of the treaty involve no engagements of a nature calculated to prove the ſource of future diſagreement between the Britiſh Government and Holkar, and the probability of the continuance of Holkar's pacific diſpoſition, and of his adherence to the faith of his engagements, may be conſidered to be proportionably augmented. I beg leave to offer to your Honourable Committee my cordial congratulations on the concluſion of this honourable and advantageous peace with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, which, combined with the preceding adjuſtment of all our differences with Dowlut Row Scindiah, and with the arrangements now in progreſs for the complete ſettlement of all our external relations, promiſes a durable period of tranquillity and proſperity to the Honourable Company's poſſeſſions. I diſcharge a ſatisfactory part of my public duty in expreſſing to your Honourable

Committee the high ſenſe which I entertain of thoſe able and diſtinguiſhed exertions on the part of the Right Hon. Lord Lake, by which the peace has been accompliſhed, and which, I truſt, will appear to your Honourable Committee to eſtabliſh his Lordſhip's claim to the higheſt approbation and applauſe. I conſider it to be a duty alſo to expreſs my ſenſe of the zeal and ability manifeſted by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, in the conduct of the negociations for the concluſion of peace, which was entruſted to him by the authority of Lord Lake. The merits and ſervices of that valuable Officer are already well known to your Honourable Committee; but I truſt that his exertions on this occaſion will appear to your Honourable Committee to have augmented his claim to public approbation.

To the Hon. Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart., Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour to encloſe a treaty which I have concluded with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and which I this morning received ratified by that Chief. The circumſtances which led to a negociation with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, and the whole progreſs of that to its concluſion, will be fully communicated, under my orders, to the Secretary in the Secret Department. I offer you my moſt cordial congratulations on an event which promiſes to reſtore complete tranquillity to India, and which you will, I am ſatisfied, judge to be highly favourable to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government. You were before informed of the ſituation of Jeſwunt Row Holkar at Amrur Sir, and of his efforts to form a combination in this quarter againſt the Britiſh power. Theſe were alone defeated by the advance of the army under my command, which had alſo the effect of reducing Jeſwunt Row Holkar to the neceſſity of concluding the preſent treaty, and of renouncing all thoſe views of ambition which he had ſo long cheriſhed againſt the Britiſh Government. I feel it again my duty to call your attention to the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, by whoſe knowledge and ability this treaty has been negociated under my direction, and whoſe many and important ſervices will, I truſt, meet that recompenſe to which I conſider them ſo juſtly entitled. It is my intention to march the day after to morrow towards the Britiſh territories; and on my arrival there, I ſhall loſe no time in placing the army under my command in cantonments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quaters, Camp, Gogurwaul Ghaut, Jan. 7, 1806.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sec. to Gov.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Treaty of Peace and Amity between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Art. I.—The Britiſh Government engages to abſtain from the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to conſider him henceforward as the friend of the Company. Holkar agreeing, on his part, to abſtain from all meaſures of an hoſtile nature againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies, and from all meaſures in any manner directed to the injury of the Britiſh Government or its Allies.

Art. II.—Holkar hereby renounces all right and title to the diſtricts of Tonk Rampoorah, Boondie, Lakherie, Sumeydee, Bhamundgaun, Daec, and other places north of the Boondee Hills, and now in the occupation of the Britiſh Government.

Art. III.—The Company engage to have no concern with the ancient poſſeſſions of the Holkar family in Mewar, Malwa, and Harrowtee, or with any of the Rajahs ſituated to the ſouth of the Chambul; and the Company agree to deliver over immediately to Holkar ſuch of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Holkar family, in the Dekkan, as are ſouth of the river Taptee, with the exception of the Fort and Pergunnah of Chandore, the Pergunnahs of Ambar and Seagham, and the Villages and Pergunnahs ſituated to the ſouthward of the river Godavery, which will remain in poſſeſſion of the Company. They, however, in conſideration of the reſpectability of the Holkar family, further engage, that in the event of the conduct of Holkar being ſuch as to ſatisfy that State of his amicable and peaceable intentions towards the Britiſh Government and its Allies, will, at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of this treaty, reſtore to his family the fort of Chandore and its diſtrict, the Pergunnahs of Ambar and Seagham, and the diſtricts formerly belonging to the

Holkar

Holkar family, ſituated to the ſouth of the Godavery.

Art. IV.—Holkar hereby renounces all claims to the diſtrict of Kooneh, in the province of Bundlecund; but in the event of the conduct of Holkar being as aforeſaid, the Company agree, at the expiration of two years, to give the diſtrict of Kooneh in Jaghire to Beemah Bhye, the daughter of Holkar, to be holden under the Company's Government on the ſame terms as that now enjoyed by Bhalla Bhye.

Art. V. and VI.—Holkar renounces all claims of every deſcription upon the Britiſh Government and its Allies; and engages *never to entertain in his ſervice Europeans of any deſcription*, whether Britiſh ſubjects or others, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government.

Art. VII.—He engages not to admit into his Council or ſervice Serjee Rao Ghautka, as that individual has been proclaimed an enemy to the Britiſh Government.

Art. VIII.—Upon the foregoing conditions, Holkar ſhall be permitted to return to Indoſtan without being moleſted by the Britiſh Government, who will not interfere in any manner in his concerns. It is, however, ſtipulated, that he ſhall immediately proceed towards Indoſtan, by a certain route; and Holkar engages to make his troops abſtain from plunder, and that they ſhall commit no act of hoſtility to any of the countries through which they may paſs.

Done in Camp at Ralpoor Ghaut, on the Banks of the Bheah River, the 24th day of December, 1805.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
SHAIKH UBEEB OOLLA,
BALA RAM SEIT.

Declaratory Articles annexed to the Treaty.

Whereas, by the ſecond Article of the above-mentioned Treaty, Maharajah Holkar renounces all right to the diſtricts of Tonk Rampoora, Boondee, Leckherree, Sumeydee, Bhamungaun, Daee, and other places north of the Boondee Hills, and now in the occupation of the Britiſh Government: And as it has been underſtood that the Maharajah attaches great value to the diſtrict of Tonk Rampoora, and other diſtricts in that vicinity, which conſtituted the ancient poſſeſſions of the Holkar family; and the relations of amity being now reſtored between the Britiſh Government and Holkar, the Britiſh Government is deſirous of gratifying the wiſhes of the Maharajah to the utmoſt practicable extent, and of manifeſting its ſolicitude to cultivate the friendſhip and good-will of the Maharajah; therefore the Britiſh Government hereby agrees to conſider the proviſions of the ſecond Article of the Treaty aforeſaid to be void and of no effect, and to relinquiſh all claim to the diſtricts of Tonk Rampoorah, and ſuch other diſtricts in their vicinity as were formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Holkar family, and are now in the occupation of the Britiſh Government.

Done on the River Ganges, the 2d day of February, 1806.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

[The ſame Calcutta Gazette contains a new Treaty with Scindia. This, however, is chiefly explanatory of the one formerly concluded with Sir A. Welleſley. The Company agree to cede to the Maharajah the fortreſs of Guallior, and certain parts of the territory of Gohud; and as a compenſation for this ceſſion, and to remunerate the Engliſh Government for the annual expenſe incurred in ſupporting the Ranah of Gohud, Scindia agrees to relinquiſh, after the 1ſt of January, 1806, all right whatever to the penſions of 15 lacks of rupees, granted to ſeveral of the Chief Officers of the State, by the ſeventh Article of the aforeſaid Treaty. The Company agree to pay to Scindia the arrears due upon the penſions granted by the ſeventh Article of the Treaty above mentioned, up to the 31ſt of December, 1805, and alſo ſome other balances.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LOUIS BUONAPARTE, the new King of Holland, his Queen, and two children, arrived at the Houſe in the Wood on the 17th of June, and on the 23d the King and Queen made their public ſolemn entrance into the Hague. The whole of their journey, and ſubſequent proceedings, was marked with the moſt ſtudied pomp. An addreſs, delivered by the King to their High Mightineſſes, is, by falſe reaſoning, abſtract principles, and fallacious concluſions, made to ſhow, that the happineſs and independence of Holland, inſtead of its ſubjugation to the throne of France, wholly depended upon his taking upon him the Government of the country.

In

In Italy, nothing new has occurred. Gaeta ſtill defies the attacks of the French. Sicily is conſidered quite ſecure from any attemtps the French can make upon it; particularly when the Britiſh naval force continues to protect the coaſts againſt any embarkation that the enemy may be able to fit out.

It is not yet poſitively known that the Cattaro is given up to the French; not a ſingle corps of French troops have yet moved from Germany. The Paris papers ſay, that the Ruſſian Miniſter, M. D'Oubril, has arrived there to *make overtures* to the Emperor Napoleon, for negociations for Peace. The return of M. Kruſemark, from Peterſburgh to Berlin, daily expected, will decide as to peace or war between Pruſſia and Sweden. It is thought the Emperor of Ruſſia will, nevertheleſs, adhere to the Swediſh intereſt; as he lately declared, that much as he wiſhed to accommodate the differences ſubſiſting between Pruſſia and Sweden, yet, as being an ally to the latter, he muſt ſtill act in that character.

An article from Paris ſays, the negociations with England appear to be uncommonly ſlow and tedious.

France, it is underſtood, has artfully propoſed to exchange 12,000 Ruſſian priſoners for an equal number of French ſeamen, &c. now confined in England.

Two Dutch frigates are ſaid to have made ſome captures of Whalers in the Greenland Seas. The Thames frigate and two ſloops are gone in purſuit of them.

Of Miranda, and his proceedings againſt Spaniſh America, we are ſtill without any correct intelligence. Some of the papers ſtate him to have arrived at the Engliſh iſland of Grenada, and others at Santa Fé, in the new kingdom of Grenada; but we can learn nothing ſatisfactory.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 23.

AT the Public Office, Queen-ſquare, John and Jane Barrington were committed for trial, charged with attempting to extort money from Lady Frances Compton, by counterfeiting the handwriting of Lady George Cavendiſh, requeſting the former lady to befriend the priſoners, as deſerving her attention. It is ſuppoſed they had carried on this ſpecies of fraud for a length of time.

In the Court of King's Bench, Robert and Henry Kennett (father and ſon) were brought up for judgment, being convicted of a conſpiracy to defraud certain creditors under a commiſſion of bankruptcy. They were both ſentenced to twelve months' impriſonment, and the father to ſtand once in the pillory in Oxford-ſtreet.

25. In the Court of Exchequer, at Dublin, Major Bland, of the 47th Foot, laid his action againſt Captain King, of the Commiſſariat Department, for criminal intercourſe with his wife. The former had been abſent from Europe for a length of time, during which the lady had not heard from him. At length, concluding he was dead, ſhe liſtened to the addreſſes of the defendant, and married him. Theſe accounts were contradicted, by the certainty of the lady having received remittances from her huſband. On the plaintiff's coming home the circumſtances of the caſe were developed—an action was commenced, and damages were laid at 10,000l.; but the Jury gave a verdict for only 300l.

26. The inhabitants of Andover were much alarmed by a whirlwind, which, from the deſcription, nearly reſembled a Weſt India tornado. It carried up three haycocks, in a field near the town, belonging to Mr. T. Heath, to a height paſt calculation, as a great part of the hay was literally carried beyond the reach of the human eye. When ſeen again, the eſtimated height was upwards of 800 feet. It fell in different parts of the town and neighbourhood, a portion of it full half a mile from the ſpot whence it was carried up. The conſternation of the labourers in the fields was very great, but can eaſier be conceived than deſcribed.

It is ſaid that the Marine Soap, to waſh with ſalt water, manufactured from earth found upon the Earl of Warwick's eſtate, will produce to that Nobleman a profit of 10,000l. a year.

27. A verdict, with 300l. damages, went againſt Mr. Briggs, ſon of Sir J. Briggs, in the Court of King's Bench, for the ſeduction of Betſy Harris, the daughter of a farmer and butcher, in Monmouthſhire.

Mr. R. L—— decided a celebrated match at whiſt, by which he has won 6000 guineas. The match occupied no

leſs

leſs than ſix days in playing out; during which time the parties took very little reſt.

28. Mr. Moulton, horſe-dealer, of Kenſington, being in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe in Hyde Park, attempted to drive the horſe into the Serpentine River, to give him water; the horſe plunged, ſunk, and threw out Moulton, and a boy with him, when Moulton, the boy, and horſe, were all drowned.—Same afternoon, a Newfoundland dog, in plunging for a ſtone thrown into the above river, brought up the body of a young woman by the hair of her head; ſhe was genteelly dreſſed, and appeared to have lain ſome time. The deceaſed proved to be a ſervant, of the name of Collins, about twenty years of age, who had lived laſt with a family in Kenſington-ſquare, and had been miſſing near a week.

Laſt week, a ewe ſheep, belonging to Mr. Dannerly, of Dinthill, was killed, on account of a ſupernatural conception. It appears that the ſheep, after having been incautiouſly opened, had four lambs, which were extracted from the body alive; one of them is ſince dead, but the other three are all likely to do well.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury has been engaged on his Quadriennial Viſitation. A few days ago he went to Hythe, in Kent, in his coach and ſix; ſtopping there that night, by ſome accident the ſtable into which his Grace's horſes were put caught fire; and, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions were made to ſave the horſes, three of the poor animals periſhed in the flames.

29. Early this morning, a party of friends, conſiſting of Mrs. Van Butchel, the wife of Dr. Martin Van Butchel, of Mount-ſtreet; her ſecond ſon, Mr. Iſaac Van Butchel; three Miſſes Aſton, daughters of Mr. Aſton, gun-lockſmith, of Robinſon's-lane, Cheſſea, and nine others, went up the River in a four oared cutter, belonging to Godfrey, of Lambeth, to Richmond, where they dined, and ſpent the day. On their return in the evening, they hoiſted a ſail. About half paſt nine o'clock, as they were ſailing through Fulham Gut, they ran athwart a ſailing barge lying at anchor, which ſtove in the ſide of the boat, and ſhe upſet, in conſequence of which the whole of the company were plunged into the river. Some of them clung to the cable of the barge, and ſome to the ſides. Mr. Van Butchel, ſtriking his head againſt the barge, ſunk, never to riſe again. The three Miſſes Aſton held by the ſide of the barge for a conſiderable time. Two of them, Ann and Hannah, ſunk, their ſtrength being exhauſted; the ebb-tide ſucked them under the barge, and they roſe no more. The remainder were ſaved by boats paſſing by at the time.

JULY 2. Lord Minto is the new Governor-General of India. His Lordſhip was ſworn in before the Directors this day.

Pigeon Shooting.—A long-expected pigeon match, between the celebrated Moreton, and Keats the bargeman, was decided at Child's Hill, in favour of Keates, who, out of 21 ſhots, killed 17, which fell within the bounds; two others fell at a ſhort diſtance; the other two, though hit hard, eſcaped. Moreton only killed 11 out of 21. Keates having miſſed his firſt and third bird—ſix to four on Moreton.—Another match, at five pigeons each, took place between a Berkſhire Gentleman and Mr. Colliſſon, of ſome celebrity at the ſport. Mr. C. killed his five birds, which was the number allotted to each party; and his opponent, who miſſed his firſt ſhot, loſt after Mr. C. had killed his fifth bird.

3. At a General Court of the Corporation of Trinity Houſe, held on Thurſday, the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent was unanimouſly elected an Elder Brother, in the room of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, deceaſed; and Captain Jonathan Wilſon was elected an Elder Brother, in the room of Captain Effingham Lawrence, deceaſed.

Lord Nelſon's Will.—The following additional Codicil to the Will of his Lordſhip was proved on the 4th inſtant, at Doctors' Commons:—

CODICIL.

"October the twenty-firſt, one thouſand eight hundred and five, then in ſight of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, diſtant about ten miles.

"Whereas the eminent ſervices of Emma Hamilton, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Hamilton, have been of the very greateſt ſervice to our King and Country, to my knowledge, without her receiving any reward from either our King or Country: firſt, that ſhe obtained the King of Spain's letter in 1796, to his brother the King of Naples, acquainting him of his intention to declare war againſt England; from which letter the Miniſtry ſent out orders to then Sir J. Jervis, to ſtrike a ſtroke, if opportunity offered, againſt either the arſenals of Spain or her fleets: that neither of theſe was done

done is not the fault of Lady Hamilton; the opportunity might have been offered. Secondly, the Britiſh fleet under my command *could never have returned the ſecond time to Egypt*, had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples cauſed letters to be wrote to the Governor of Syracuſe, that he was to encourage the fleet being ſupplied with every thing ſhould they put into any port in Sicily; we put into Syracuſe, and received every ſupply—went to Egypt and *deſtroyed the French Fleet!*—Could I have rewarded theſe ſervices I would not now call upon my country, but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma Lady Hamilton therefore *a legacy to my King and Country*, that they will give her an ample proviſion to maintain her rank in life. I alſo leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter Horatia Nelſon Thompſon, and I deſire ſhe will uſe in future the name of Nelſon only. *Theſe are the only favours I aſk of my King and Country at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle.* May God bleſs my King and Country, and all thoſe I hold dear—my relations it is needleſs to mention; they will, of courſe, be amply provided for.

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

"Witneſs, HENRY BLACKWOOD.
T. M. HARDY."

The above article fully explains the unmanly and implacable vengeance with which Buonaparté purſues the Queen of Naples. To the friendly offices of that unfortunate Princeſs, obtained by Lady Hamilton, Lord Nelſon, in his laſt moments, has declared, by his Will, that this country is indebted for the glorious victory of Aboukir, and the conſequent defeat and flight of Buonaparté.

A ſingular robbery has been committed in the Britiſh Muſeum. A perſon who has been in the habit of viſiting that place for upwards of a year, has ſtolen, at different times, from the portfolios, a number of ſcarce and valuable engravings by the Dutch Maſters, to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds. He ſold them to printſellers. It is ſtated, that a Committee have inveſtigated the particulars of the robbery, and come to a reſolution that Mr. D——, who is charged with being concerned in taking the valuable articles, ſhould not be proſecuted, on condition that he reſtored the whole of the property that is miſſing. Mr. B. (in whoſe department it happened) has been diſmiſſed for negligence.

4. This morning, as a waggon, belonging to Mr. Kent, of Abingdon, in Berkſhire, was going out of the New Inn, in the Old Bailey, it was diſcovered to be on fire, cauſed by an unforeſeen accident, by which property to the amount of near 400l. was deſtroyed; the remainder of the goods were ſaved by means of engines and the exertions of the people of the inn; ſeveral cheſts of tea were among the property loſt.

Miſs Holbeck, of Sloane-ſtreet, riding in Hyde Park, with another lady and ſervant, her horſe took fright, ran through Cumberland Gate, turned to the left in Oxford-ſtreet, and galloped up the Edgeware road. The lady kept her ſeat with great courage, until the horſe rather ſlackened his pace; when, being exhauſted, ſhe loſt her fortitude, fainted, and unfortunately fell on her head. She was taken up ſpeechleſs, and conveyed to a ſurgeon.

The Rev. Mr. Milner, a titular Biſhop of the Romiſh Church, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a clergyman of the ſame perſuaſion, with Mr. Gadd, a ſurveyor, and Miſs Gadd, his ſiſter, were tried upon an indictment, in the Court of King's Bench, charging them with unlawfully conſpiring together to prevent the marriage of Mr. Taylor, ſurgeon, of Iſlington, with Miſs Pike, a young lady of fortune, after the marriage deeds were drawn, and the wedding clothes bought. It appeared that the parties had influenced Miſs Pike to give up Mr. Taylor; but it likewiſe appeared that Mr. Taylor had paid his addreſſes to Miſs Gad, and had quitted her for the purſuit of Miſs Pike. The defendants were acquitted.

5. In the ſame Court, an iſſue, directed by the Court of Chancery, was tried to aſcertain the validity of the Will of the late Lord Chedworth; when THE WILL WAS ESTABLISHED. The ground taken by the heir at law was, that his Lordſhip was not of ſound mind and competent to make a Will; but ſo far from this being the fact, Mr. Garrow called Lords Dartmouth, Moira, Suffolk, and Eldon; Sir Charles Bunbury, Colonel Hilſted, Mr. Cowper of the Houſe of Lords, Mr. Jekyll, and many other witneſſes, to prove the ſanity of the deceaſed. The Noble Lords, and Mr. Jekyll, ſpoke as to their acquaintance with him, not only at College, but ſubſequently. They conſidered him a Nobleman of the moſt intelligent mind, well verſed in politics and literature. Theſe, as well as the other witneſſes called, were of opinion, that no man was better qualified to make a valid Will than his Lordſhip.—Mr. Dallas

Dallas addreſſed the Jury on behalf of the heir at law, and inferred the want of ſound underſtanding in Lord Chedworth, merely from a variety of eccentricities and ſingularities in his behaviour. He called two witneſſes, who rather confirmed the evidence of his Lordſhip's ſanity than otherwiſe.—Lord Ellenborough ſtopped the cauſe, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, eſtabliſhing his Lordſhip's Will.

The Sheriffs inſpected the interior of Newgate, and humanely gave directions, that the long ward on the Debtors' ſide ſhould be appropriated for the uſe of the unfortunate perſons who might chooſe to work at their reſpective trades for the benefit of themſelves and families.

At the Middleſex Seſſions, Edward Eggerton, Richard Clements, and John Whitfield, were tried, and ſentenced to three years' impriſonment in the Houſe of Correction, for attempting to break open the ſhop of Mr. Prieſtman, ſilverſmith and jeweller, in Princes-ſtreet, Soho, on Sunday, the 11th of May laſt, at *three o'clock in the afternoon!*

Elizabeth Barnet voluntarily ſurrendered herſelf for trial at the Old Bailey, being indicted for robbing a man of the name of Rouvellet of 40l., while living with him in the Fleet Priſon, upwards of twelve months ſince. Rouvellet had lately been committed to Ilcheſter Gaol by the Magiſtrates of Bath, on a charge of forgery. He wiſhed to put off the trial, but was brought to town, by *Habeas Corpus*, double-ironed, and compelled to proceed. The proſecution appearing to be inſtituted from motives of revenge, and the charge unfounded, the priſoner was acquitted.

10. In the Court of King's Bench, a black man, named Jackſon, obtained a verdict of 500l. damages againſt Captain Liveſay, commander of the ſlave ſhip Lord Stanley, from Liverpool to Africa, and thence to the Weſt Indies, for the moſt inhuman treatment ever heard of, by various puniſhments and the moſt cruel flogging, from the Captain and others, which was repeated for ſeveral days, till at laſt the blood burſt from the wretched man's breaſts. The ſurgeon, on the trial deſcribed the ſhocking ſtate of his back, and ſaid, that for eighteen inches ſquare the fleſh ſloughed off. It is now ſcarcely healed.

11. *Admiralty Seſſion.*—A Seſſion of the Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, before Sir W. Scott, a full Bench of Civilians, Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc, &c.—Acow, a Chineſe tailor, was indicted for the wilful murder of another Chineſe, of the name of Anguin, on the 24th of May laſt, on the high ſeas, viz. on board the Eaſt India ſhip called the Travers, on her voyage home, near the Azores. The principal evidence was Robert Oliver, Second Mate of the ſhip, who ſtated, that on the 24th of May laſt, between two and three o'clock in the morning, as he was on watch, he heard a perſon moaning in great diſtreſs; he called up two men, who, on going below, cried out, "O God! a man is murdered!" Others came up, who ſaw the priſoner ſtanding with a knife in his hand, which was covered with blood: the deceaſed was lying near him. The priſoner made no reſiſtance; but when they took him into cuſtody, he ſaid "Me kill Anguin—Anguin tell me lie—China faſhion—me kill Anguin, me kill Anguin—you hang me." The head was nearly ſevered from the body. There were two mortal ſtabs, one of which had penetrated the heart, the other the loins. There were in all nine wounds. The other witneſs corroborated this account. It did not appear that the priſoner and the deceaſed had any quarrel on board, but they had ſome diſpute on ſhore. The priſoner, by his interpreter, ſaid he muſt be hanged by the Engliſh law, and did not deſire to live: he ſaid he cut the man's head off.—The Jury having found him guilty, Sir W. Scott pronounced ſentence of death upon the priſoner, who ſeemed to take but little concern in it. He was ordered to be hanged on Monday next, at Execution Dock; but his ſentence was afterwards reſpited until the Friday following, on account of the tide ſerving more conveniently for the time of execution.

Richard Curling, John Forwood, Thomas Moſs, John Sanders, and Thomas Reed, were indicted for ſtealing on the high ſeas ſixty-five fathoms of ſmall bower cable, value 56l., and an anchor value 10l., the property of Meſſrs. Joſeph Wales and G. Y. Bonner. The priſoners are all pilots, who reſided on the coaſt of Kent, and three of them went on board the Traveller brig, Captain Ballard, to conduct the veſſel into Ramſgate from the Downs: while on board, a plan was entered into by the priſoners and the Captain to cut away the cable, and that a rope ſhould be faſtened to it, by which it could be recovered by two men who were

were in a boat. This was done, and the Captain, according to his own ſtatement, committed this fraud in conjunction with the priſoners, to make the loſs more ſevere on the Underwriters, and conſequently more profitable to the owners, who, very laudably, inſtituted this proſecution. The trial excited a great deal of intereſt; but our limits only allow us to give this abſtract. Three of the priſoners were found guilty, and Sanders and Reed, the men who were in the boat, were acquitted, for want of ſufficient evidence to eſtabliſh their guilt.

12. A meeting of the principal gentlemen of the county of Eſſex was held at the Angel Inn, Ilford, agreeable to advertiſement, for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of applying to Parliament for an Act to make a road from London to Tilbury; when ſeveral Reſolutions for the above purpoſe were propoſed by Sir Thomas H. Lennard, and carried by a large majority. A ſubſcription was immediately opened, and ſeveral thouſand pounds ſubſcribed.—Should the above patriotic propoſal be carried into execution, it will reduce the diſtance from London to Tilbury, on the Eſſex ſide, eight miles, and thereby afford a very great accommodation to all perſons travelling, or connected with the ſhipping intereſt of this country, particularly benefit the towns through which it will paſs, and facilitate the conveyance of fiſh to the London markets.

14. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King* v. *Dorant*.—This was a proſecution for perjury, inſtituted by Rouvellet, the man who proſecuted Elizabeth Barnett, at the Old Bailey, on Saturday, for an alledged robbery. The proſecutor appeared in fetters. His evidence was ſo vague and contradictory, that Lord Ellenborough ſtopped the trial, and the defendant was acquitted. It appeared in the courſe of the proceedings in this wicked proſecution, that it was inſtituted for the vile purpoſe of invalidating the evidence of Mr. Dorant, who is to be an evidence againſt Rouvellet at his approaching trial for forgery. After the trial, the proſecutor was conducted back to Ilcheſter Gaol, from whence he had been removed by *Habeas Corpus*, to give evidence on this iniquitous proſecution, and againſt the woman, Barnett, above mentioned.

17. A very ſingular and brilliant METEOR was ſeen by many of the inhabitants of London in broad day-light, this evening, about eight o'clock, paſſing in the ſouthern and weſtern part of the hemiſphere, from about S. E. to N. W. It appeared about one-fourth of the apparent diameter of the moon, but more brilliant than Venus ever appears, and moved with very great ſwiftneſs nearly in an horizontal direction, leaving a conical tail of light and ſparks behind it. We entreat our Correſpondents in the country to communicate any obſervations which they can collect on the courſe of this large and ſingular meteor, and of its fall, if ſuch ſhould take place in Britain.

A gentleman who was angling in the Merſey, near the Cheſhire ſhore, killed two fine congers; one weighed 24½lbs., the other 12lbs.

18. Acow, the Chineſe ſailor, convicted at the laſt Admiralty Seſſion, for the murder of Anguin, another Chineſe, was hanged at Execution Dock. He was conveyed from the Old Bailey in a cart, and appeared dreadfully dejected.

19. The Weſt India Dock Company opened a new dock at Blackwall, appropriated for ſhips outward bound, and the Phœnix Weſt Indiaman, Capt. Douglas, was warped into the baſon from the Import Dock, amid the applauſes of many thouſand ſpectators.

23. In the Houſe of Lords, his Majeſty's Commiſſion, authorizing the prorogation of Parliament, was read; after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following ſpeech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"His Majeſty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the ſtate of the public buſineſs enables his Majeſty to cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament.

"We are, at the ſame time, directed to expreſs to you the great ſatisfaction which his Majeſty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the moſt important intereſts of his Empire, which has been ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in all your proceedings.

"The meaſures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military ſyſtem, your attention to combine theſe arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have eſtabliſhed for the ſpeedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majeſty's particular acknowledgments."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

"We have it in command from his Majeſty to thank you for the proviſion which you have made for the various

exigencies

exigencies of the public ſervice, particularly by raiſing within the year ſo very large a proportion of the neceſſary ſupplies; a meaſure in itſelf highly advantageous, and which muſt create, both at home and abroad, the moſt favourable impreſſion of our national reſources, and of the ſpirit which animates the Britiſh People. You may be aſſured that the utmoſt attention ſhall be paid to the frugal adminiſtration of thoſe ſupplies which you have ſo liberally granted.

"His Majeſty is particularly ſenſible of the freſh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the proviſion which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the neceſſary expenſes of their ſtation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty, being always anxious for the reſtoration of peace on juſt and honourable terms, is engaged in diſcuſſions with a view to the accompliſhment of this moſt deſirable end. Their ſucceſs muſt depend on a correſponding diſpoſition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majeſty looks with the fulleſt confidence to the continuance of that union and public ſpirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or ſecurity to peace."

After delivering this Speech, the Lord Chancellor ſaid:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thurſday, the 28th day of Auguſt next, to be then there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 28th day of Auguſt next."

The Lord Chancellor has granted an injunction, prohibiting Meſſrs. Longman and Co. from publiſhing the Trial of Lord Melville, and thereby given an excluſive privilege to Mr. Gurney to publiſh the ſaid Trial under his Lordſhip's authority.

Lord Lauderdale has ſucceeded the Duke of Gordon as Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, the ſtated ſalary of which is 3000l. a year.

The Hon. David Montague Erſkine, ſon of the Lord Chancellor, is going Ambaſſador to the American ſtates, with power to ſettle all diſputes between the two countries.

Mr. T. Grenville is appointed to the Preſidency of the Board of India Control, in the room of Lord Minto, who goes out to the Eaſt Indies as Governor General.

Thoſe immenſe and very expenſive eſtabliſhments, the General Hoſpitals at Deal, Chatham, Goſport, and Plymouth, have juſt been aboliſhed. Theſe buildings are now turned over to the Barrack Department, or ſold; there is to be only one General Hoſpital in the kingdom, and that is at the Iſle of Wight; the only other remaining one, York Hoſpital at Chelſea, is likewiſe to be done away. At ſome of theſe Hoſpitals there have been half as many medical men as patients!

Parliament, by the uſual forms, have granted 1000l. per Annum to Lord Rodney, the ſame as held by his grandfather, the firſt Lord, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. Upon this occaſion Lord Grenville remarked in the Upper Houſe, that we ſhould venerate the memory and ſervices of great men in their immediate deſcendants; for, as "*England expects every man to do his duty*," ſo England would be found to do her's.

Valentine Jones, Eſq. charged with malverſations in the Weſt Indies to the amount of 80,000l. and upwards, has given bail in the Court of King's Bench, himſelf in 20,000l. and four ſureties in the remaining amount, for his appearance on the day of trial. The proſecution is at the inſtance of the Lords of the Treaſury.

A queſtion was tried in the Court of Exchequer lately, to aſcertain whether the child of a Mr. Fiſher was born alive, and this ſo far back as 1796, when his wife, Mrs. Fiſher, died; at which period Mr. Fiſher reſigned an eſtate that came by Mrs. F. to the huſband of her next ſiſter, ſuppoſing the child to be ſtill-born, and that he had no right to it. By the law of the land, when a man marries a woman having a freehold eſtate, and it is not ſettled by any marriage articles, it does not remain with the huſband after her death, unleſs he has had a child by her born alive, in which caſe he keeps it for his life, and is called tenant by the courteſy of England. Having, however, by evidence, eſtabliſhed the fact, that the child was born with life (and the leaſt ſpark of life in ſuch caſe is ſufficient,) the Jury gave a verdict in favour of Mr. Fiſher, by which he recovers back the eſtate for his life, ſaid to be worth 500l. a year.

By the new Mutiny Act, if an Apprentice offers himſelf to a Magiſtrate, and enlits for a ſoldier, he ſubjects himſelf to two years' impriſonment and hard labour; and, at the expiration of his apprenticeſhip, if he does not enter to ſerve as a ſoldier, he

becomes liable to be apprehended and puniſhed as a deſerter. The maſter to proſecute within a month of the apprentice abſconding.

A Petition was preſented to the Surrey Magiſtrates, at the laſt quarter ſeſſions held at Guildford, for the ſuppreſſion of Camberwell Fair. It was ſigned by between 200 and 300 inhabitants of Camberwell; and ſtated, that during the laſt ſeven years this Fair had exhibited nothing but a ſcene of drunkenneſs and all ſorts of licentiouſneſs, with frequent robberies, &c.—The Court, after ſome conſideration, came to a reſolution, which imported, that the endeavours of the inhabitants, ſince the year 1799, to ſuppreſs the abuſes complained of, had been ineffectual, and that it ſhould be recommended to the Magiſtrates of the diviſion in which the Fair was held, to uſe all legal meaſures for accompliſhing that object.

Mr. Brunton Tandy has been killed in a duel by Mr. Dyas, at Kells, in Ireland.

The Board of Agriculture have awarded their premium of fifty guineas, for the greateſt quantity and beſt quality of ſpring wheat, under Mr. Peter Sers, of Gedney, in the county of Rutland, through the medium of Sir John Sinclair, their Preſident. Cowley the poet, ſpeaking of agriculture, ſays, "We may talk what we pleaſe of lilies and lions *rampant*, and ſpread eagles in fields *d'or* or *d'argent*; but if heraldry were guided by reaſon, a plough in a *field arable* would be the moſt noble and ancient arms."

11. The unfortunate effects of the violent ſtorm which took place this day have been dreadful; men and women, dwelling-houſes, barns, ricks, and cattle, having, in ſeveral inſtances, been killed and deſtroyed.

In London, during the ſtorm, a ball of fire entered the area of the State-Lottery Office, in Somerſet Place, the ſhock of which was ſo violent, that it forced open the door, and drove Mr. Pearce, the Secretary, who was ſtanding at the window with another perſon, to the oppoſite ſide of the room, where they remained ſenſeleſs for a few minutes, but afterwards recovered without any injury.

In Eaſt ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the greateſt part of the pavement was torn up.

On the north ſide of Harrow Weald Common, a thatched hovel, where thirteen perſons, of both ſexes, had taken ſhelter from the ſtorm, was ſet on fire by a flaſh of lightning, by which a woman, having a child at her breaſt, was killed, whilſt the infant moſt miraculouſly eſcaped; and a boy was ſo much ſcorched by the flaſh, that he now lies without hopes of recovery.

A man of the name of Davern, living in Lock's Fields, was ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning. When he recovered ſufficiently to get up, being very much ſtunned by the ſtroke, he put up his hand to rub his head, when all his hair and eye-brows fell off.

At Ipſwich, a ball of fire fell, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the ſtables of Mr. Penning, at the Barracks, where there were nine horſes, all of which were inſtantly knocked down—two killed.

At Badwell Aſh, in the ſame county, a large poplar tree was ſhivered into numberleſs pieces, and ſcattered to the diſtance of thirty or forty yards.

In Oxfordſhire, five horſes were knocked down by lightning, in a field near Tetſworth, two of which were killed, but the others recovered. A horſe belonging to Mr. Crockett, at the Bell Inn, was killed on Shotover Hill.

A fine cow, the property of Mr. Walker, of Hodſon, near Swindon, Wilts, was ſtruck dead by the lightning.

At Deal the lightning ſtruck the main top-gallant maſt of his Majeſty's bomb Proſpero, ſhivered the topmaſt to pieces, and damaged the main maſt; a man of the name of Jos. Perkins was killed, ſeveral others were knocked down, but recovered without any injury.

One of the boat's crew belonging to the Sheerneſs tender, in the Humber, ſtanding erect to trim the ſails, was ſtruck dead by a flaſh of lightning and fell overboard. The body was ſoon after picked up: his hat, handkerchief, trowſers, drawers, and ſtockings, were burnt to rags; and the outſide caſe of his ſilver watch melted.

The brig William, Capt. Denning, from London, bound to Jamaica, coming into St. Helen's, was ſtruck by lightning, which perforated the head of the main top-gallant maſt, top and main maſts, and pierced the decks into the hold, where it ſet the cargo on fire, the rapidity of which was ſo great, that the Captain, paſſengers and crew, were obliged to abandon her.

A ball of fire entered the houſe of J. W. Weſton, Eſq. near Guildford. Mr. and Mrs. Weſton were both aſleep when the exploſion took place. On their being awakened, they found themſelves ſurrounded with ſoot and duſt, and apparently with fire; they were, however, providentially preſerved, and eſcaped unhurt. In a field

field not very far distant, six out of seven sheep were struck dead.

At Horsham, the barracks received some injury from the lightning; and a child was killed.—A poor man near Pulborough, standing at the door of a house, had his skull split in two, and his brains fell on the ground.

In the town of Birmingham, the lightning split the crane at the Canal Office and did some other inconsiderable damage.

A corn mill belonging to Mr. John Croft, of Caistor, was much damaged, and a boy who sat in the mill was killed by the lightning.

Nine sheep, belonging to Mr. Sibsey, of Bassingham, near Carleon-le-Moorland, were killed by lightning in a close in the first parish.

At Gainsborough there was a very uncommon fall of rain, accompanied with loud claps of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. Three pigs were struck dead at Morton, and two fine horses in a close near Lea were killed.

Numerous other accidents happened in different parts of the country, but we have not room for their insertion. Several horses, oxen, and other cattle, were killed during the storm on the Monday previous, particularly in the neighbourhood of Waterperry, Oxfordshire: a ball of fire fell on a barn, the property of Henry Curson, Esq. which was completely consumed in a few minutes; fortunately, no persons were near.

Mr. Hole, of Caunton, in the neighbourhood of Newark, had three beasts struck with lightning in his home close; two of them died; the third recovered with the loss of an eye. A crow was also killed which sat in a tree under which the beasts took shelter.

At Tuxford, in Lincolnshire, two fat oxen were killed by the lightning.

THE ARMY.—The following Augmentations are to take place in the pay of the army:

Lieutenant-Colonels to be raised from 15s. 11d. to 17s. per diem:—Majors, from 14s. 1d. to 16s.—Captains, from 9s. 5d. to 10s. 6d; two shillings more to be allowed to Captains having the Brevet of Major, or any superior rank.—Lieutenants, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. and one shilling more to be allowed to Lieutenants of above seven years' standing.—Ensigns, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 3d.—Adjutants, from 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Quartermasters, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Allowance to Commanding Officers of battalions, 3s.—Serjeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Serjeants, from 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 6d.—Serjeants, from 1s. 6¾d. to 1s. 10d.—Corporals, after 14 years' service, 1s. 6d.; ditto, from 7 to 14, 1s. 5d.; ditto, below 7, 1s. 4d.—Privates, after 14 years' service, 1s. 2d.; ditto from 7 to 14, 1s. 1d.; ditto, below 7, 1s.—Total of the additional expense, including the Subalterns of the British and Irish Militia, 322,517l. 7s. 8¼d.

The rate of increase to the Subalterns of the Militia is the same as to the Subalterns of the Line, except that there is no additional allowance to Lieutenants of more than seven years' service.

The increase of the Pensions to Officers' Widows is as follows:—Lieut. Colonel, from 50l. to 60l.—Major, from 40l. to 50l.—Captain and Paymaster, from 30l. to 40l.—Lieutenant and Surgeon, from 26l. to 30l.—Second Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, from 20l. to 26l.—Chaplain, Deputy Purveyor, and Hospital Mate, from 16l. to 20l.—Physician and Purveyor, from 30l. to 40l.—Commissaries at 20s. per day, from 30l. to 40l.—Ditto at 15s. per day, from 28l. to 30l.—Ditto at 10s. per day, from 20l. to 26l.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL Wm. Bligh to Lady S. Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Sir William Abdy to Miss Wellesley, daughter of the Marquis of Wellesley.

Mr. Charles Kemble, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss de Camp, of Drury-lane theatre.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 2.

AT Bath, Mr. William Tate, portrait painter, formerly of Liverpool.

16. The Rev. Walter Bagot, rector of Blithfield, Staffordshire, in his 75th year.

17. At

17. At Birch Hall, in Eſſex, T. Round, Eſq. in his 73d year.

20. At Smaith, near Blackburne, Lancaſhire, John Brookbank, Eſq. aged 62.

22. At his apartments in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, at the advanced age of 82, Mr. Robert Lawleſs, who, for conſiderably more than half a century, had been ſo well known to, and much diſtinguiſhed by, the notice and regard of many of the moſt eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal aſſiſtants to Mr. Andrew Millar, formerly bookſeller in the Strand, afterwards to his ſucceſſor, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell, and ſince, till very lately, to Meſſrs. Cadell and Davies, the preſent conductors of that extenſive buſineſs. Mr. Lawleſs was a native of Dublin, and related, not very diſtantly, to the reſpectable and recently ennobled family of the ſame name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholic, and ſtrictly obſervant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableneſs which have on too many occaſions marked the conduct of members of the Romiſh Church.—In his character were united the ſoundeſt integrity of mind, with a ſimplicity of manners rarely equalled.—His reading had been extenſive, his judgment was remarkably correct, his memory uncommonly ſtrong, and the anecdotes with which it was ſtored, often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into converſation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had ſtronger claims to affectionate regard.

23. At Glanwell Hall, Derbyſhire, Lady Barker, widow of Sir Robert Barker.

In Newcaſtle, in the 99th year of her age, Elizabeth Roberts, relict of the late Hugh Roberts, of Cheſter, who ſerved many years in the third regiment of foot. She was an eye witneſs to five different engagements that her huſband had been in. Her ſtrength did not fail her to the laſt, for ſhe was able to walk out on the Saturday before her death; ſhe had thirteen children, and has left behind two children, thirty-three grand-children, and thirteen great grand-children.

24. At Tunbridge-wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, Eſq. elder brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. His illneſs had been of ſome duration, and was borne with exemplary fortitude. Mr. C. F. Sheridan was many years a member of the Iriſh Parliament, and Secretary at War in that kingdom, previous to the queſtion of the regency, when he reſigned his ſeat and office. He was a gentleman of moſt diſtinguiſhed talents as an author, both in hiſtory and political controverſy; and no man was more univerſally beloved and reſpected in private life. Mr. C. F. Sheridan has left a widow and ſeveral grown-up children. Mrs. Sheridan was Miſs Bolton, niece to the Right Hon. Monck Maſon.

25. At Souldern, in Oxfordſhire, in his 73d year, the Rev. John Horſman, B.D., upwards of thirty-four years rector of that pariſh, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Briſtol, John Patterſon, Eſq. in his 73d year.

27. Samſon Gompertz, Eſq. in his 77th year.

28. At Bury, Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, well known on the turf.

At Bognor Rocks, in conſequence of repeated apoplectic attacks, Stephen Coſſer, Eſq. of Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 52, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, deputy lieutenant for the ſaid county, major in the Weſtminſter regiment of volunteer cavalry, &c. &c. Mr. C. was an active magiſtrate, and an excellent officer. He was indefatigable in his exertions in firſt raiſing, and then contributing to the forming the corps in which he had ſo diſtinguiſhed a command. He was of the greateſt ſervice to the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. John, for which he acted as treaſurer of the poor. In private life, his character was truly amiable; and as a huſband, father, friend, and neighbour, highly exemplary; and to ſum up all, the number of thoſe that lament his loſs while they revere his memory, is the higheſt proof of the value he was of to ſociety.

29. At Thorney, Nottinghamſhire, in his 67th year, George Nevile, Eſq. juſtice of the peace, and formerly lieutenant colonel of the militia of that county.

30. At Eltham, Mr. Peter Wynne, ſtationer, in Paternoſter-row.

JULY 2. The Hon. Mrs. Mary Leigh, ſiſter of the late Edward Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, Warwickſhire. On the 7th, her funeral, attended by a numerous and reſpectable tenantry, proceeded from Stoneleigh Abbey for interment in the family vault in Stoneleigh church, where an excellent and appropriate ſermon was delivered on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, vicar of the pariſh. This Lady, eminently diſtinguiſhed by her piety and extenſive charities, was the laſt of that

branch

branch of the Leigh family, which deſcended from the ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London at the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth. She has by her laſt will, (made in 1786, after the death of her brother, Edward, the laſt Lord LEIGH,) ſettled all her eſtates upon that branch of the family, which deſcended from Rowland, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Leigh, in the following order:—firſt, on the Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Addleſtrop, in the county of Glouceſter; ſecondly, on James Leigh Perrot, Eſq. of Scarlets, in the county of Berks; thirdly, on James Henry Leigh, Eſq. of Addleſtrop, and his iſſue male; in failure of ſuch iſſue, on Thomas Charles Lord Viſcount Tracey, Doctor John Tracey, and Henry Tracey, Eſq. in tail male ſucceſſively; and in failure of their iſſue male, on Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart. and his iſſue male, and in failure thereof, on his male heir for ever.

Lieutenant Colonel Young, of the Portſmouth diviſion of royal marines.

3. At Laytonſtone, Samuel Boſanquet, Eſq. aged 63.

5. At Newcaſtle, in his 85th year, the Rev. Hugh Moiſes, M. A. formerly head maſter of the grammar ſchool there.

At his houſe, George-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Arthur Richard Dillon, archbiſhop and duke of Narbonne, primate of the Gauls, preſident of the ſtates of Languedoc, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt. This venerable prelate, who was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngeſt brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Viſcount Dillon. He was born at St. Germain en Laye, in the year 1721, ordained biſhop of Evreux the 28th of October 1753, archbiſhop of Toulouſe in 1758, archbiſhop of Narbonne in 1762, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total ſubverſion of every principle which all good men hold dear and ſacred, he retired to this country, where he has ſince conſtantly reſided, preferring the ſacrifice of his high rank and ſituation, to a dereliction of thoſe principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.

6. John Maſter, Eſq. alderman of Cheſter.

William Ellis, Eſq. clerk of the peace for the county of Suſſex.

The Rev. Joſias Dawſon, M. A. at Bolton by Bolland, Yorkſhire.

Mr. Matthew, of Titchfield-ſtreet.

7. At Stanſted Bury, Herts, Captain Joſelin, formerly of the royal navy, in his 82d year.

8. Mr. Robert Forman, attorney, at Bath.

Lady Mary Duncan, aunt to the Earl of Thanet, in her 88th year.

9. At Barming Heath, Kent, Robert Whitfield, Eſq.

The Rev. Arthur Homer, D.D. rector of Sheplake, Oxfordſhire, in his 49th year.

11. Mrs. Young, (formerly Miſs Gremane, of the Haymarket theatre,) wife of one of the managers of the Mancheſter theatre.

At his apartments in Howland-ſtreet, Mr. Alexander Poole Moore; a young man of very diſtinguiſhed talents, as an architectural draughtſman. His drawings will long remain as an evidence of his great induſtry and faithful accuracy; particularly his laſt work, a drawing of that beautiful ſtructure, St. Mary's, Taunton. By his death, the public are deprived of the completion of a moſt grand drawing of the elevation of the Weſt front of St. Paul's, a work on which he had been occupied for ſeveral years.

12. At Wakefield Houſe, near North Shields, Mr. George Wakefield, banker.

13. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, Major General James Bannatyne, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

17. At Thames Ditton, Surry, Sir Richard Joſeph Sullivan, Bart. M. P. for Seaford.

19. At his houſe at Iſlington, John Biggerſtaff, Eſq. veſtry clerk of the ſaid pariſh. This highly reſpectable and reſpected officer had been for ſome time in a decline, and expired in the prime of life, as univerſally regretted as he was univerſally eſteemed.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Agra, in Hindoſtan, in September 1805, Captain Lieutenant George Yates, adjutant and quarter-maſter of the 22d regiment of Native Infantry, and ſon of Thomas Yates, Eſq. of Lanſdowne-place, London. No young man was ever more deſervedly beloved by his brother officers, or died more truly regretted by his friends and acquaintance. The writer of this article was well acquainted with his great worth, and numerous amiable qualities, and will moſt ſincerely lament his loſs to the laſt hour of his exiſtence.

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EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1806.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Reduc	3 perCent def. 1808	4perCt Consols	Navy 5perC	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perC	Irish Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
June 25	210	——	61 7/8	——	80 3/8	——	——	17 9-16	1 7-16	5 1/4	60 7/8	8 1/2	91	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
26	209 3/4	——	62	——	80 1/2	——	——	17 5/8	——	5 1/2	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
27	209 3/4	——	61 7/8	——	80	——	——	——	——	5 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
28	——	——	61 7/8	——	80	——	——	17 9-16	——	5 1/4	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
30	211	——	62 1/4	——	80 5/8	——	——	17 1/4	——	7	——	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	——	——
July 1	211	——	62 1/4	——	80	——	——	——	——	6 1/2	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	2s dif.	1s dif.	——
2	——	——	63	——	80 1/4	——	——	17 13-16	1 1/8	7 1/2	61 7/8	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	1s dif.	——
3	212	——	63 1/8	——	81	——	——	18	——	8	——	8 5/8	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	——
4	211 1/2	——	63 1/8	——	81 1/8	——	——	18	——	8	62 1/8	8 5/8	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
5	——	——	62 7/8	——	80 7/8	——	——	17 7/8	——	7 1/4	61 1/4	8 5/8	——	——	——	——	1s pr	——
7	——	61 1/2 a 62 1/2	62 7/8	——	80 1/4	94 3/8	——	17 15-16	1 7-16	7 1/4	61 1/4	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
8	211	61 3/8 a 5/8	62 1/4	——	80	93 3/4	——	17 3/4	1 7-16	6 1/2	61 1/8	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	1s pr	——
9	211 1/8	61 1/4 a 1/2	62 1/4	——	80 1/4	94	——	17 3/4	——	5 1/4	61 1/8	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	2s pr	——
10	212 1/2	61 a 3/8	62 1/4	——	80 5/8	94 1/4	——	17 3/4	——	5 1/4	——	8 9-16	——	——	——	1s dif.	2s pr	——
11	——	61 5/8 a 7/8	62 1/2	——	80 7/8	94 1/8	——	17 13-16	——	6 1/4	61 1/2	8 9 16	——	——	——	——	2s pr	——
12	213	61 5/8 a 62 1/4	62 1/4	——	81 1/8	94 1/8	——	17 13-16	——	6 1/2	61 1/2	8 9-16	——	——	——	1s dif.	3s pr	——
14	213	61 1/4 a 62	62 1/4	——	81 1/4	94 1/2	——	17 7/8	——	6 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	3s pr	——
15	212 1/4	62 1/8 a 3/8	63	——	81 3/8	94 1/2	——	17 7/8	——	6 3/4	——	8 9-16	——	——	186 1/4	1s dif.	3s pr	——
16	212	62 a 1/4	62 7/8	——	81 1/8	94 3/4	——	17 7/8	——	6 1/2	61 7/8	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	2s pr	——
17	212 1/4	61 3/4 a 62 1/8	62 1/4	——	81 1/8	94 5/8	——	17 7/8	——	6 1/2	——	——	——	——	186 1/4	1s dif.	1s pr	——
18	211 1/4	61 1/4 a 62	62 1/2	——	81 1/8	94 7/8	——	17 13-16	——	6 1/4	61 5/8	8 1/2	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
19	——	62 a 1/4	62 7/8	——	81 1/8	94 7/8	——	17 7/8	1 7-16	6 1/4	——	8 1/2	——	——	186 1/4	1s dif.	par	——
21	212	62 1/4 a 1/2	63	——	81 1/4	95 1/8	——	17 15-16	——	7 1/4	62	——	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
22	212 1/2	62 1/2 a 3/4	63 1/4	——	81 7/8	95 3/8	——	18 1/8	——	7 1/2	——	8 1/2	——	——	187	1s dif.	par	——
23	212 1/2	62 1/2 a 3/4	63 1/8	——	8 5/8	95 1/8	——	18 1-16	——	7 1/4	62 1/4	8 1/2	——	——	——	1s dif.	par	——
24	212 1/2	62 1/8 a 1/2	63 1/4	——	81 1/8	95 1/2	——	18	——	7	——	8 1/2	92 1/8	——	186 1/2	1s dif.	par	——
25	holiday																	
28	——	61 7/8 a 62 1/4	62 7/8	——	81 1/8	94 7/8	——	17 15-16	——	6 3/4	——	8 7-16	——	——	——	1s dif.	1s pr	——

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